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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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* CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	14th "
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* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	7th March
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M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
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M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b VINDOBONA	B. Sobol	351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Hretel	5,271	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mazzoli	5,325	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	———	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

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MARIA VALERIE	———	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KERBELA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

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Bombay, 21st January, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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80 TONS COTTON WASTS, WHITE, first quality.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
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THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
AND
GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY,
ALSO H. E. SIR CHARLES DRURY.

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There will be NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, on account of ALTERATIONS in the Theatre.

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STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
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Bombay, 11th November, 1902.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

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Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch.; Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

JUST in STOCK the following :
"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE" Brand:—

		Rs.	a.
REINA VICTORIA, in boxes of 50 per	100	12	0
Do Do ,,	100	,, 11	0
PERLAS, with rings ,,	25	,, 10	0
HIGH LIFE in the East ,,	50	,, 8	0
LONDRES ..... ,,	100	,, 6	0
REGALIA CHICA..... ,,	,,	,, 5	8

Also Ardath Tobacco and State Express Cigarettes in plain and gold tips at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4 per tin of 50 respectively.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£93	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1/4	= ,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	21 3/4	= ,,
2 months hence	21 3/4	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	47 1/4	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin ,,	20·48 1/2	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4·87	= + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= ,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= ,,

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day. Firm and active demand averaging 5 per cent. higher.
Number of bales offered 14,000.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,890,000.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quieter.
Rapeseed Brown 33 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quieter.
Linseed Bold 47 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone quiet.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamer "Imperatrix."
In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 4·80 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·73	4·73	4·73	4·74
—3	—3	—3	—3
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·75	4·75	4·75	4·63
—3	—3	—3	—3
	Sept.-Oct. 4·48 —3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	42,000	bales.
Do. last year	45,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	32,000	,,
Continent	11,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8·5 — 5	
Futures, month of March	8·72 — 8	
Do. do. July	8·78 — 9	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 11-16	
Futures month of April	8·33 — 8	
Do. July	9·03 — 5	
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 20th January 1903 :—

Cotton	30,401 bales.
Wheat	3,80·9 cwts.
Linseed	199 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	494 ,,
Gingellyseed	38,670 ,,
Poppyseed	716 ,,
Groundnuts	343 ,,
Castorseed	4,422 ,,
Rice	12,327 ,,
Myrabollams	4,413 ,,
Cottonseed	33,822 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		Is. 4 1-16d.	
Bank Demand		Is. 4 3-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		Is. 4	9-32d
Do 6 do do		Is. 4	13-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-2	
Marks 3 do do		138 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.		115	
Shanghai 30 do do		159	
Japan 30 do do		151	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 5
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 5

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready ...	7	6		
Forward April-May ...	7	15		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	9		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	15		
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ...	6	8		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	5		
Forward April-May ...	7	10		
Castorseed—Tone steady.				
Ready	23	12		
Forward April-May. ...	24	4		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Ready	37	0		
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Howree Khandesh Ready ...	37	8		
15 per cent. Mxd. ,, ...	36	8		
25 ,, ,, ,, ...	35	4		
50 ,, ,, ,, ...	34	4		
Black Kutnee ,, ,, ...	32	8		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	37,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·73	4·73	4·78	4·74
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·75	4·75	4·75	4·63
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Sep.-Oct 4·48 unchanged			

COTTON.—The easier tone noted at the close yesterday, has been accentuated to-day. The very heavy receipts combined with the absence of enquiry has caused a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. In the Sutta bazaar, good Broach is now quoted Rs. 199. The day's sales at Colaba are estimated at about 1,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	164	155	...	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	168	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	171	163	...	do
Belati, M G ...	183	177	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	172	166	do
Damangaum Poolgaum...	185	179	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	192	186	...	do
Akola (M. G.)				
Khamgaum do	185	182	...	do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	210	...	201	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G. ...	...	...	170	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	200	25 do
Westerns ...	...	...	190	25 do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

FLOWER—In loving memory of Percy Edward Flower, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Flower, who entered into Eternal Rest on the 22nd January, 1899. Deeply mourned. Resting until the day breaks and the shadows flee away.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—January 14, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Color Sergeant Barnes, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.
DUTION—January 15, at 3-1, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the wife of S T Dutton, of a son.
POLLYBLANK—January 11, at Snow View, Simla, the wife of Mr J Pollyblank, Engineer, grand-daughter to Mr N W Bancroft, M R V O, of a son.

DEATHS.

HESLOP—January 16, at 74, Hastings Road, Allahabad, (the residence of his grandfather Mr Robt Dick), Cecil Maurice Emerson Heslop, the dearly beloved youngest son of Septimus and Elizabeth Penicuick Heslop, of Beerbheom House, Asansol, aged 2 1-2 years.
TRESHAM—January 5, at Dehra Dun, Lydia, the beloved wife of David Tresham, aged 72 years, 9 months and 10 days.
WILSON—January 14, at Kohat, of enteric fever, John Holt Wilson, 22nd P L, second and dearly loved son of Colonel E H Wilson, C B, late Com, 35th Pioneers, aged 22 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 5-38m., 7-54s. Low water, 0-27s.
P. and O. s. s. Nankin (extra) due to arrive at daylight.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
University Examination Result—School Final.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Harmon's Circus, opening night.
Young Women's Christian Association, Annual Meeting, Wellington Lines, 5 p. m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sir Howard Vincent's Address.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Uriara entered the Dock yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury serving in the case under trial should attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at eleven o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Navasa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE AHMEDABAD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Among other recipients of gold and silver medals at the last Ahmedabad Exhibition we find the well known Indian Chutney Manufacturing Co., that manufacture several sorts of Indian condiments have been awarded a silver medal for the excellence of their chutneys, curry powder &c.

IN SPITE OF THE WARNING.—Rutna Manka, aged thirty years, residing at Moojavari akady Road, and employed as a labourer in the store department belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, at Mazagon, was on Tuesday afternoon, severely injured by a bale of coir rope falling on him. It appears that Rutna was running under the trap door above on the first floor, when he was accidentally knocked down by the bale of coir rope, which weighed 3 cwts, and which was being thrown to the ground floor through the trap door. The bale fell on the back of his head, knocking him down against the stone pavement, which caused a depressed fracture of the skull. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The man is was alleged ran under the trap door in spite of the warning given to him by other labourers.

NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT LANOWLEE.—The new Tower of Silence built at Lanowlee from subscription raised by the Parsee community is now ready ; and the inauguration ceremony is to be performed on the morning of the 1st February in the presence of thousands of Zoroastrians who are expected to be there from all parts of India. It is considered an act of great piety to witness the opening ceremony of a new Tower of Silence, and it is a dogma among Zoroastrians that the fortunate person who is able to attend the laying of the foundation stone or the inauguration ceremony of seven Towers of Silence, obtains as a matter of right a passport to paradise. In view of a large numbers of Parsees going to Lanowlee on the day in question, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has kindly arranged to run a number of specials for the occasion.

STORY OF A FIND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bapoo Vithal and Narayen Shevram were charged by Inspector Aldridge, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with cheating one Succaram Vithoo, in respect of Rs. 27 in cash. The evidence showed that the complainant who drives a water-cart was on Wednesday morning watering the road behind the Church Gate Station when he came across a purse containing one sovereign and Rs. 11 in cash. He picked up the purse and took it home and showed it to his friends. The accused on hearing this went to the complainant's house in Glider Street, and representing themselves as policemen, asked the complainant to produce the purse. The complainant declined to do so, but on being belaboured by the pseudo policemen, he produced the purse and handed it to them. They then gave him Re. 1 as the legal reward for his find and walked away. The police were then informed and the accused were arrested and the money recovered from them.—The accused were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

There will be the following Races on Saturday, the 24th inst. Entries for the Challenge Cup Race will be closed at noon to-day, and for other races on Friday as usual.

L. W. 2-23 p. m. H. W. 9-14 p. m.

Challenge Cup Race—Start at 2 p. m. Course No. 17=2½ miles.
Ship Race.—Start at 2-30 p. m. Course No. 9=9·3 miles.
Tonnage Race.—Start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 3 (reversed)=10·6 miles.
Yachts Handicap Race.—Start at 3 p. m. Course No. 10 (reversed omitting Mooring Buoy=12·5 miles.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The annual Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce for Senior and Junior Certificates will be held about the beginning of May, 1903. Intending competitors are requested to send in their names, together with a list of the subjects they propose to offer, to the Local Secretary before February 5th in order that he may be able to inform the London Chamber of Commerce in what subjects papers have to be prepared.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	5	6	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	18	13	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	26	20	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	6	6	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	24	18	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	4	15
G Mahim and Worlee ...	8	6	11
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	4	12
Total ...	91	77	204
Total plague deaths to date ...	123,230	103,053	
Same date last year ...	54	39	144

REPORTS have been about that the Maharja of Kashmir returned sailing from the Delhi Durbar. We are able to say that they are quite groundless, and that His Highness is in excellent health.

ALVA THE GREAT.

AT the Novelty Theatre another entertainment will be given by the "Triple Alliance"—Alva the Great, Professor Grossi, and Mdlle. Roux—to-morrow evening. The most attractive programme that this clever and mysterious trio have yet given in Bombay will be carried out in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Government House. Professor Grossi's demonstration of mind-reading is as curious and mysterious as ever. With each performance the tests he is called upon to undergo are made more difficult, and he has not failed at a single ordeal up to the present. One attractive feature of his entertainment is that he is able to vary his experiments at each demonstration, and those who have visited the entertainment once may be assured therefore that should they care to visit it again they will find plenty to interest them. The box illusion is also as successful as ever, and Alva's ventriloquial entertainment is more amusing every night as he is beginning to understand the taste in the way of wit and music of all sections of his audiences. It is expected that to-morrow there will be an overflowing house. Already a considerable amount of booking has been done, and it would be well for those who desire to attend the entertainment to make sure of good seats beforehand.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

STRANDING OF THE S.S. BELFORD.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday a Marine Court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (president), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain T. W. Carr, Master s. s. Bander Reunion, conducted an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the grounding of the s. s. Belford (Captain Thomas William Metcalf) off Kas Bouroun in the Mediterranean Sea on the 14th December, 1902. Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Dock, and Captain T. G. Legg, Master of the s. s. Gaekwar, were appointed assessors, as the inquiry was likely to consider the question as to the cancellation or suspension of certificate or certificates of the officers concerned.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Government, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Company, solicitors, appeared for Messrs. Speeding Marshall and Company, owners of the vessel, and for Captain Thomas William Metcalf, Master, s. s. Belford.

Captain Thomas William Metcalf examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he held the certificate of a Master. He had been at sea since 1887, and had been in command of ships for four years and three months. He took charge of the s. s. Belford at Sunderland in August, 1902. She is a British screw steam ship, built of steel at Sunderland in 1901 by John Price and Company. The ship was propelled by triple expansion engines of 1,305 horse-power. Her register tonnage was 2,075·37. Under his command were three officers and 25 deck and engine room hands. The ship carried no passengers. He left Batoum on the 7th December 1902, bound for Bombay with a cargo of kerosine oil in cases. On leaving Batoum their draft on fore and aft was 22 feet 7 1-2 inches. He had never seen the Port Said coast before his voyage. Nothing particular occurred to this ship up till the 14th December. The last solar observation he took was at noon on Saturday, the 13th of December. He marked his position on the chart. On the night of the 13th he, together with the second officer, took observations by the pole star, and the weather at the time was clear and smooth. That was the last observation he took and went on that course till the noon of the 14th. He tried to get an observation at noon of the 14th but was unable to get it as the sky was overcast. He fixed his position approximately on that noon and kept the same course up till 4 p. m., when he altered the course on seeing land. From the noon of the 13th till 4 p. m. on the 14th the ship had gone 232 miles. From the noon till 4 p. m. the Second Officer, Mr. Griffiths, was on watch. He was relieved by Mr. Johnson the Chief Officer. Before leaving the bridge the Second Officer sighted land and reported it to him. Witness went on the bridge at once and saw rising ground 15 or 16 miles away right ahead. He took it to be Damietta. It seemed to be high land at very great distance off. At 4 p. m. on that day the horizon was quite clear and he could see a distance of 14 or 15 miles. When he saw the land ahead he altered the course eastward. He thought that they were within the range of the Damietta light. On that day the sun set a little before five. From the position which he assumed he was in at that time he took it from the chart that there was over twenty fathoms of water. He considered that there was no necessity at that time to take soundings. They kept on at a full speed with a view to get out of the range of light by sunset. After altering the course they were going south-east by the compass. He expected to see the revolutions of the Damietta light in that weather for fully five miles beyond its range. He considered his new course to be a safe one. He did not consult the First Officer with regard to the course. When he altered the course the Chief Officer was on the bridge. Witness kept on that course up till sunset but he saw no light. After that he began to haul out the ship. The weather was clear enough for him to see any light. After five o'clock he could take no observations. He changed the course to south-east by east and continued on that course at full speed. He could not distinctly see the colour of the water after five o'clock. He had a little feeling of anxiety at sunset when he did not see the light. He did not take soundings then because he was depending on the light showing up directly at sunset as the weather was clear. He went on for about half an hour but still no light was seen. Still he did not think it necessary to take sounding nor to reduce the speed. A little before six o'clock he felt the ship gradually slowing down but did not feel any bump. It did not occur to him to take soundings even when they were shoaling. Full speed was kept up, and he did not think it safe to reverse the engines. About five or six minutes later the ship stopped altogether quite quietly. The first thing he did after that was to order the engines "Full Speed Astern," which was immediately put into execution. Shortly after that the ship seemed to swing round, the engines going astern. The sky was overcast and they could not take observations during the whole night. They stopped the ship altogether when she swung round. Soundings were then taken and there were 18 feet 9 inches at the starboard side, 30 feet right over the stern, and 27 or 28 feet at the base. The sea was smooth, and attempts were made to get the ship off by means of kedge anchor, wire and lines. The latter, however, parted owing to the heavy strain. The ship lay as she was till daybreak when he saw the higher land that he had seen over-night five or six miles off. After consulting the officers and engineers he commenced at once to jettison the cargo as the only means of getting the ship off. For two hours they tried to get her off with the aid of the engines but were unsuccessful.

On the 16th they jettisoned the cargo the whole day. The sea was smooth and the ship did not work by the sea. He tried to get the ship off by the engines but failed. A squall got up at night and the ship began to move. On the morning of the 17th at 10 o'clock, the ship came off, the engines working ahead. They stranded altogether for 64 hours. According to his calculations about 15,000 cases were jettisoned out of 123,805 with which they had left Batoum. He sent the Second Officer ahead in a boat to take soundings and followed him when he signalled sufficient water for the ship. Witness followed slowly sounding, the water from the ship until he got eleven fathoms. He attributed his stranding to the ship being carried east-ward from her track by a strong easterly current. He thought the current acted on him from noon of forenoon of the 14th. He did not expect the current there as that time of the year. He calculated that the ship was carried eastward 30 miles from her track. There was nothing to warn him of the current in the track he was originally pursuing. He had now no doubt that the rising ground which he had noticed was Kas Bouroun. At Port Said the ship was surveyed and found to be seaworthy.

Examined by Mr. Brown the witness said the ship was not damaged nor was there any loss of life.

The evidence of Mr. Charles Johnson, the Chief Officer, and Mr. William Griffiths, the Second Officer, having been recorded the Court framed a charge against Captain Metcalfe that he was in default in not using the lead and not slowing down or stopping the engines of the ship when he failed to see any light at sunset he being at that time uncertain of his position, and that the stranding of the ship was caused by such default.

Mr. Brown, in briefly addressing the Court, referred to Section 470 of the Merchant Shipping Act, which empowered the Court to suspend certificates in such cases only where material damage was caused or any life lost by the stranding of the ship. Mr. Brown urged that the point had been raised more than once in the Court before his Honour's predecessor and had been assumed to be right.

The President agreed with Mr. Brown on the point, and said that the Court had no power to suspend certificates simply for stranding. He observed that the Court could report the matter to the Board of Trade, who could deal with it.

Mr. Brown said that his client had nothing to say in reply to the charge framed against him. Under the Mercantile Law it was absolutely necessary to prove that the default was the actual and primary cause of the casualty.

The certificates produced in court were ordered to be returned to the respective officers.

The Court was then adjourned till Saturday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE CURSETJI BYRAMJI SAKLATWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application. After hearing counsel, his lordship granted the insolvent an extension for three months.

RE SORABJI MUNCHERJI MEHERHOMJI.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's adjournment in order to enable insolvent to file his schedule. Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, consented, and his lordship granted the application.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices on the creditors which was granted.

RE. JADOWJEE GOKALDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Keshavjee Dossa and others, appeared to show cause against a rule nisi obtained by the Official Assignee on the 10th December last, calling upon his clients to show cause why they should not hand over Rs. 3,500 for the general body of creditors. Counsel said that Keshavjee Dossa's firm advanced to the insolvents several sums of money as short loans with a charge on the goods ordered out by them. Insolvents were indebted to the firm on two loans, and pressing demands were made, when, through the intervention of mutual friends, the insolvents agreed to give delivery of 160 bags of sugar. The order was given by the insolvents on the 16th August last, but his clients were not able to take delivery of goods that day. The next day delivery of the goods was taken, and the goods were sent to Delhi, and after a few hours the insolvents appeared to have filed their petition ; and it was in respect of the value of those goods that the present rule was taken out. The learned counsel said that, on the 17th, when the petition was filed the goods were not under the order and disposition, of the insolvents, they having given a delivery order on the preceding day. It was a mercantile transaction made in the usual course of business.

Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, said that he did not dispute the facts stated in the affidavit. He maintained that it was a fraudulent preference, and that was what Section 24 of the Act contemplated to prevent. If the applicants' case was a true one they could bring a suit and get their money back

After hearing counsel, his lordship made the rule absolute without prejudice to the applicant's filing a suit in two months.

RE GANSEY KHETSEY.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order which was granted.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODER.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order for four months which was granted.

RE DINANATH BAPUJEE KOREBA.

Mr. Mankar for a creditor applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition on a certificate of the Clerk of the Court. As no notice of the application had been given to the Official Assignee, his lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a fortnight.

RE MAHOMEDALI KARIMBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE HARGOVAN RAJARAM.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHUKANDAS LALLUBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, for the first insolvent, applied for an adjournment on the ground that his client was suffering from asthma.

Mr. Mankar for a creditor opposed the application, stating that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the Court without permission.

His lordship refused the application.

On the application of Mr. Bayley, the second insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Janardhan Raghunath Satpute ; Harcharanlal Sandhaprasad ; Hajee Ismail Hajee Jooma ; Jaffer Sulliman Khoja ; Burjorjee Jivanjee Todiwalla ; and Oosman Peermahomed Cutchi.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Nasbir Ashilla, a Pathan, was brought on remand, and again charged with murdering Ismail Fakir Mahomed, a crier in the Khadak mosque, and Mahomed Dada Mea, a Jamadar, and Purmeshwar Gungadery, a policeman, of the Bombay Police Force The circumstances of the case have been reported. The accused, on the 9th December, murdered the crier by stabbing him with a butcher's knife, and when the Jamedar and policeman tried to arrest him he turned the knife on them and inflicted injuries, which resulted in their deaths subsequently. After the evidence was recorded, the accused was asked if he had any statement to make, to which he replied in the negative. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mahyar Merwar, an Irani, was again charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with the murder of Pruthad Dhosal, a Purdesi, by means of bottles of aerated waters. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 21.

Wednesday.—The barometer has risen briskly in Bengal, Assam, Upper and Central Burma and the depression which was advancing towards the Arakan Coast yesterday has filled up. Skies have cleared in northwest India. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in lower Sind and Cutch. The fall is apparently connected with the advance of a depression from Persia which has given rain during the past day at Bushire, Ispahan and Teheran. The depression is of considerable intensity but up to the present has given only light showers. The weather is disturbed and snow is falling in Kashmir. No precipitation has occurred in other parts of the Indian region. Temperature has risen rapidly in Gujarat, Lower Sind and continues rising in Baluchistan where the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was largely above normal. It was in moderate to considerable excess in the greater part of the peninsula and in moderate to large defect in the United Provinces, Central India and North Bengal, the defect shown being chiefly in the minimum or night temperatures.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST JANUARY.
SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures show a tendency to rise. The maximum varied from 93° at Bellary to 70° at Delhi and the minimum from 39° at Jacobabad to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Lahore, Karachy, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Dwarka, Rajkot, Poona, Ahmednagar and Coimbatore. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—No rain fell at any station.

Weather is fine and settled except over Lower Sind and Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi, where an area of low pressure exists.

Yesterday's Simla report says :—"Weather is disturbed to the west of Persia where barometer continues to fall, and showers have been recorded in Bushire and Teheran."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LIKE Sir Martin Gosselin, K.C.M.G., who has just been appointed British Minister at the Portuguese Court, Lord Currie, whose retirement from the Diplomatic Service is announced, was at one time an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, which he entered as a probationary clerk as long ago as the year 1854. One of the earliest missions with which he was connected was that undertaken by Lord Wodehouse (afterwards Earl of Kimberley) to the King of Denmark in 1863 ; but perhaps his most trying experience was during his Ambassadorship at Constantinople, which covered the period of the terrible Armenian massacres.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE CURSETJI BYRAMJI SAKLATWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application. After hearing counsel, his lordship granted the insolvent an extension for three months.

RE SORABJI MUNCHERJI MEHERHOMJI.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's adjournment in order to enable insolvent to file his schedule. Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, consented, and his lordship granted the application.

RE MIRZA ABDUL HAMID AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices on the creditors which was granted.

RE. JADOWJEE GOKALDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Keshavjee Dossa and others, appeared to show cause against a rule nisi obtained by the Official Assignee on the 10th December last, calling upon his clients to show cause why they should not hand over Rs. 3,500 for the general body of creditors. Counsel said that Keshavjee Dossa's firm advanced to the insolvents several sums of money as short loans with a charge on the goods ordered out by them. Insolvents were indebted to the firm

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

CODLIN THE FRIEND, NOT SHORT.

TIMID persons who fear our combined action with Germany on the other side of the Atlantic, and would back out of the agreement lest we give umbrage to the United States, seem to lose sight of the fact that we have scores to settle with the States in regard to which the action of our cousins is as unsatisfactory as that of the Venezuelans. An illustration of this is furnished by the Alaska-Yukon boundary dispute which is made the subject of an excellent article in the January number of the "Empire Review." The writer is Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., the Crown Prosecutor of the Yukon, who puts the case clearly and forcibly, showing that the settlement of the dispute was indefinitely postponed by the action of the United States Commissioners in declining to negotiate except upon an impossible condition. So far as the Yukon is concerned the ownership of the towns and settlements at tide-water—Skagway, Dyea, and Haine's Mission—forms the chief point at issue. The stipulation that Great Britain should yield to the other side in advance any claims that she might be able to establish to the "towns and settlements at tide-water settled under the authority of the United States"—that she should solemnly enter upon prolonged international litigation before a tribunal with which she had already filed a consent judgment against herself—brought deadlock. This is Mr. Wade's method of stating the case and he cannot help admitting that Great Britain has exercised the most remarkable patience and forbearance in the matter, especially when according to his own showing the baneful influences of an undetermined line permeate every department of Government. Although British and Canadian diplomacy have been confounded for the time being, he tells us it is obvious that the now somewhat aged an hoary struggle for our rights must be vigorously renewed. The arguments in support of Canadian contentions are as strong as ever, and "though it seems ungenerous to suggest that our powerful neighbours would allow their sense of justice to be warped by self-interest, perhaps the fact that United States trade with the Yukon is rapidly whittling away to a point, and the tide-water towns Skagway and Dyea are being ruined instead of benefited by existing arrangements, brings us nearer to a settlement than before." The inconveniences of the existing state of things are so great that they cannot be much longer endured. "Frenzied poets of great talent" have not cast insults upon America, yet there was as much justification for the one as the other. Indeed we have more solid grievances against the States than against Germany.

All attempts to secure fair treatment in the matter of the Alaska-Canada boundary, although extremely persistent, have been singularly unsuccessful. The tearing away of the British flag from the Canadian Customs House at Skagway within the year, and the attempt last year to organise a conspiracy to obtain possession of the Yukon territory, emphasised the fact that the danger point is easily reached, and that, if it were important that the question should have been settled before, it is doubly important to-day. We are no longer concerned with an evanescent place camp, writes Mr Wade, but with territory 198,000 square miles in extent, watered by seven thousand miles of streams, many of which are gold-bearing and all may contain gold in their sands and gravels, territory crammed with natural resources. Some idea of the advance of the territory may be formed when it is stated that in place of the small boats on the Upper Yukon in 1897 there is now a fleet of steamships valued at a million dollars. A railway has been constructed to White Horse to take the place of the mountain trails, the canoes, and the rapids. Thirty-six thousand tons of freight were carried into the territory last year as compared with one thousand tons six years ago. Instead of groups of ricketty little huts there are now large cities with regular streets, great warehouses, immense departmental stores, extensive Government buildings, pavements, good roads, telegraph, telephone, and messenger services, electric lighting and power, magnificent shops and hotels, churches and hospitals, theatres and newspapers, banks and clubs. The cost of mining has been cheapened, and the area of gold mining multiplied by ten, and all the institutions of a permanent civilization are everywhere to be seen. It is in the words of Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada "a great country possessing great resources which will endure." Enormous canning establishments have been founded, and the bulk of these are located in the disputed territory. For thirty years "we have been in the position of litigants over an estate worth millions, but without a receiver, possession remaining in the hands of the adversary with full liberty to exploit the substance at will." British traders are subjected to all manner of annoyance at the hands of the Customs Department there, and are under greater restrictions than American traders. The Canadian Government enforces a mild commercial Customs against foreign goods, while the Canadian is forced not only to bond his goods over a disputed strip into his own territory, but to submit to an almost preventive Customs as well.

Then again the baneful effect of an unsettled boundary are evidenced in railway legislation and control. Cheap transportation is essential to the proper development of the Yukon valley. The excessive freight rates charged by the White Pass Railway have retarded development. Although the Canadian Government would have power to reduce the rates under ordinary circumstances on the White Pass Railway part of the line is American and part Canadian. The Canadian Government can reduce the rate from the summit to White Horse over a distance of a hundred and ten miles, but the Railway Company can charge enough on the fifteen miles from Skagway to the summit in the United States territory to nullify their action on the other part of the line. There is further a desire to construct railways by the Pyramid Harbour route, but so long as the dispute continues it is considered clearly inadvisable to grant a charter to build up an interest at Pyramid Harbour which would be, as matters stand now, an American interest and, as Mr. Wade plainly asserts, another reason for avoiding the settlement of the boundary question. The position was a trying one years ago. It becomes daily more vexatious, and as Mr. Wade urges it is the duty of the Government to see that no portion of Canada is rat-trapped strategically as this is. The strip in question runs down the coast from Mount St. Elias to the south of Prince of Wales Island. The boundary was agreed to before the purchase of Alaska by the United States and the main question is whether the word ocean in the treaty is to include the waters inside the islands as the Americans contend or to be limited by the high seas outside them as the Canadians hold. If the Americans are right they are perfectly justified in opposing us. But they are clearly wrong and know it, or their national sense of fair-play, of which we have heard so much lately, would have compelled them to deal with the case on its merits, and consent to arbitration by an impartial tribunal. Even the United States president so long ago as 1900 in his message to Congress said that the modus operandi which had been hit upon was but an unsatisfactory make-shift though it had so far worked without friction, and should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line. America ignores her president when it pleases her. This is an instance. And the people with such remarkably loose ideas of fair-play are those we are begged not to offend. If America were really as friendly disposed as she would have us think we should not have had to wait so long for an amicable settlement of our disputes with her.

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

IT is not at all surprising that when Marconi informed the world that he intended to establish wireless telegraphic communication between England and Canada, there were many who were disinclined or unable to receive his confident assurances without suspicion. But the curious feature of all the discussion which has surrounded the experimental stages of Marconi's undertaking has been that stolid men of science have rushed into print with as little forethought apparently as the ordinary writer of letters to the newspapers. One saying of Professor Oliver Lodge has become historical. The Professor satirically described Singor Marconi as "the young man with the secret box and a sense of humour." But in spite of all the attempts which have been made to disconcert and discourage him, Marconi has maintained an even temper, and he may be pardoned for the little burst of exultation with which he has accompanied the final silencing of all his critics, the transmission of his first messages across the Atlantic. Not very long ago, in what may be styled an "unofficial" communication, he sent a message to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton accompanying the compliments of the season with the remark that his communication was "transmitted across the Atlantic Ocean by electricity not controlled by Old Broad St." Although in this there is a savour of spite, perhaps it is the best assurance Marconi can give the public that he will serve the public well. Mr. Henniker Heaton once said that the cable companies were trying to persuade the people that electricity can only be generated in Old Broad St. in the City of London, and there is truth in his picturesque expression that the cable using public are now writhing under the spell of a too masterful magician, the monopolist. By means of Marconi's wireless telegraphic system his Majesty the King and President Roosevelt exchanged congratulations two days ago. The messages were transmitted from Wellfleet in Massachusetts to Cornwall—a distance of 3,000 miles. A fortnight ago Marconi personally sent a message from Lord Minto to the King and also to the King of Italy. Even the most suspicious of Marconi's critics must now admit that wireless telegraphy over long distances is possible, not only as an interesting scientific fact, but as a commercial undertaking, and that being the case, it is interesting to note what commercial men think of it. In the first place Marconi intends to transmit ordinary messages at the rate of five pence a word, which is seven pence halfpenny a word less than the present cable rates. Press messages will only be charged two pence halfpenny a word, or half the present Press rate. Here then is competition direct, and, it would seem at first sight, deadly. One gentleman associated with cables was of opinion that they might as well "shut up shop." They could not compete, he said, at the price of five-pence a word, and the only point of hope which the cable companies had would be on the point of speed. On the other hand, Sir William Preece does not think that wireless telegraphy will ever seriously compete with the cables. There is, he says, a want of reliability in connection with wireless telegraphy, and it is possible to tap every message. To his own knowledge three stations have been tapped, and he has no doubt that tapping is possible at every station. Another obstacle which he alludes to is the low rate of speed at which wireless messages are sent. Marconi promises a rate of 35 words a minute. Sir William Preece says that 100 words a minute is possible with the cables. It is just as well to bear in mind, however, that the present speed of the cabled messages is about 30 words a minute, and that to increase that speed would mean a big increase in the expenditure of the cable companies. The most pertinent fact, perhaps, is, however, that the first achievement of Marconi—the message from Lord Minto to his Majesty the King—had no effect at all upon cable stocks. The bulk of the people connected with existing cables do not anticipate serious competition. However, all these considerations will be put to a practical test in a little over three months from the present time. By then Marconi will have completed all preparations for a public service from Cape Breton to Poldhu, and time will reveal what are really the commercial possibilities of the new system.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

THE finest site in Bombay is doomed but there is some comfort to be gained from the fact that as matters are moving, it will be some time before the Crescent is built upon. That it should be proposed to build upon the site at all is lamentable. Have the Improvement Trust not sufficiently eaten up the open spaces in the Fort that they should want to swallow this too? We are told that Government has decided that the space is too valuable to remain open. But as matters are tending in that neighbourhood the Crescent would be far more valuable in the future as an open space than it will be, covered by lofty buildings, however great their architectural beauty. If the Trust were not absorbed by the revenue raising spirit far more than now seems necessary for their purpose, they would leave that site untouched until enabled to beautify it and secure it against misuse. The Improvement Trust cannot claim that work of that nature is outside their sphere; but so far as the Fort is concerned their labour has been entirely of the opposite kind. The boom in building appears to have been developed quite enough in the city; and the sacrifice of the Crescent to the spirit of the Trust and the builder seems an unnecessary oblation. The delay that must take place before the worst can happen affords ground for hope that it may not occur. Circumstances may arise which may cause the present decision to be altered. If it were possible to conserve the entire site for the purposes of the proposed Cathedral a building worthy of the situation could be erected and the advantages of a large open space retained. But failing that it seems desirable that it should remain unbuilt upon rather than that it should be let out into plots as the Trust have decided.

THE Earl of Jersey arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur mail and drove to Government House.

IT is reported that Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalawalla, Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

COLONEL SIR HOWARD VINCENT, K. C. M. G., C. B., A. D. C., M. P., for Sheffield, founder and Honorary Secretary of the "United Empire Trade League," will address the representatives of the Commercial Community on "The Empire, its Trade and Development within the Empire," in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day at 4 p. m.

CALCUTTA during the last few days has received some showers of rain, and the weather locally is still slightly unsettled.

LORD KITCHENER, having completed his short tour on the Waziristan and Kurram-Kohat Border, is now on his way to Calcutta.

A BELLARY correspondent says:—Three fires took place on the night of the 18th instant in the Camp lately occupied by the Boer prisoners, resulting in the destruction of 11 chappra huts. The damage is estimated at nearly Rs. 4,000. It is suspected that the fire was due to incendiarism.

THE "Indian Daily Telegraph" announces the sudden death of Mr. Frank Butcher, who has been Assistant Editor of that paper for the past three years. Mr. Butcher, who had just returned from Delhi, appeared to be in his usual health and was in high spirits, on Friday. He retired to rest that night, but next morning was found to be unconscious, and remained so till he expired on Sunday afternoon. He had been seized by that sudden, fatal, and little understood disease, cerebrospinal meningitis, in an acute form.

THE Viceroy on Monday morning went round the Fort of Monghyr, once the stronghold of the Moghul Viceroys of Bengal in whose spacious and park-like precincts now reposes a little colony of domiciled Anglo-Indians with a few officials. From this quiet scene His Excellency went on to the very different one presented by the East Indian Railway workshops at Jamalpur, which the present Manager Mr. T. Browne, has remodelled and modernise and is always modernising. Lord Curzon "did" Jamalpur thoroughly, and after dining with Mr. Browne, left in the evening for the Jherria coalfields.

GRADUATES of Trinity College, Dublin, who are entitled to take out their M. A. degrees are hurrying to do so before the close of December in order to qualify as electors in the expected Parliamentary contest next year. As soon as the probability of a vacancy was announced quite an exceptional number of graduates took out their degrees. Only Scholars and Masters of Arts are entitled to vote, and of these there are already 4,500.

A PLEASANT little personal incident in the Colonial Secretary's Natal experience is described in one of the reports which tells us that he was so pleased with some orchids presented to him at Inchanga that he asked for some more samples of them to be sent home to his famous orchid-house at Highbury. Thus in the middle of all his Imperial business his love of flowers found gratification, and when he returns to Birmingham he will be supplied with special varieties of his favourite blossom which will serve as a simple memorial of a notable public experience.

THERE is to-day a demand for frog skins, which India could supply by the million, if anyone thought it worth while to take up the industry. They are used in bookbinding; not in general bookbinding, but in the fantastic sort—used, in fact, as chicken skin was used at one time in fan-making. Frog skin makes a very fine soft leather, and in dyeing it will take the most delicate colours. Hence it is inlaid in circles and stars for centre pieces, into the calf or crushed Levant of sumptuous book covers, and it makes a very striking and beautiful decoration. A noted English binder has achieved some of his best effects by the judicious employment of frog skin as a decorative agent. America is also a good market for these little skins.

As the result of inquiries in coal circles a representative of the "St. James's Budget" says that English merchants do not anticipate that any further large orders will be received from the United States in the near future. They think that the recent orders, which amounted to about 150,000 tons, were due to the great shortage caused by the strike. The demand is principally for steam coal, of which there is a larger stock than usual at this time in this country, and the shipments will not in any way affect the general supply or necessitate the raising of prices. It is stated that the wholesale prices of coal are lower at present than they have been at Christmas for many years. There is some talk of making an increase of a shilling a ton, but unless the weather during the next day or two is very much colder than at present, it is generally believed that no rise will take place.

CLOPTON HOUSE, near Stratford-on-Avon, the seat of late Sir Arthur Hodgson, is a house of special historic interest, even in Warwickshire, the county par excellence of moated granges and haunted family mansions. No fewer than three ghost stories of highly respectable antiquity are associated with it, and a "ghost room" in which fearful sounds are supposed to be heard at night, is still shown to visitors. Clopton has a less fanciful claim to notice in the fact that here Rookwood entertained his fellow-conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, just before its discovery. It is, too, believed to have suggested to Shakspeare the "lord's house" in which the second scene of the Induction in the "Taming of the Shrew" is laid

GREAT PREACHERS.

ARE THERE ANY LEFT IN LONDON?

MOST of the people who read newspapers have commented on the striking gap which has just been made by death in the roll of London preachers. The removal of two such figures as Dr. Parker and the Rev. High Price Hughes within a few days of each other can be compared only with the loss sustained by the religious life of the metropolis when the names of Cardinal Manning and Mr. Spurgeon were added to the obituary in the same month of 1892. Even that coincidence was scarcely so noticeable, for the Cardinal's was the creed of a small minority in London and Mr. Spurgeon's quarrel with the "down-grade" school had circumscribed the sphere of his influence. Dr. Parker and Mr. Hughes were both in their zenith, and their loss will be felt by very much the same class of religious people. There have been other deprivations in the ten years during which Parker outlived Spurgeon. Death has taken from Church and Chapel alike many a steadfast exhorter, while preferment has robbed the capital of such favourite preachers as Dean Farrar and Bishop Gore.

Quite apart from questions of personal succession, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," it is tempting to look round the churches of London at such a juncture and note what preaching strength remains, as well as any promise of developing greatness. The incentive to pulpit excellence in the ranks of the Church and in the arena of Nonconformity is not identical. A great Churchman need not by implication be a great orator. On the other hand, no faltering preacher can well become a leader of Dissent. If any Bishop of London were to aspire to a position and repute analogous to Dr. Parker's, it could only be at the expense of more immediate duties which are already more than one man's fair burden. The executive and organizing labour involved in this office grows to such a pitch that no great pulpiteer seems ever likely to hold it again; it would indeed be almost a culpable imprudence to confer it upon any really enthusiastic preacher, for it would be a temptation to suicidal courses. Dr. Ingram's bright and cheerful addresses have all the charm of temperament—a charm which it is truly wonderful to see retained under such unrelaxing pressure as Mr. Begbie has graphically described in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for December.

It would be futile to imagine that preaching is not amenable in its degree to the vulgar law of supply and demand. It was Mr. Haweis, was it not, who wrote once upon the urgency of "a pulpit up-to-date—interested in what is interesting"? The preacher must answer to the test of being able to put himself en rapport with, at any rate, some kind of representative audience. Dr. Parker touched with unique perception certain chords of the average business man. He could interest all classes in a measure, though the interest did not necessarily ripen into admiration. But his intellectual limitations were all in favour of that robust and dramatic assertiveness which drew enthusiastic merchants and tradesmen from the suburbs on Sunday and from the City at midday and in midweek. It is an affinity which the Nonconformist is more likely to establish than the Churchman with his more sensitive culture and his more exclusive social training. But there are Anglicans who have acquired no slack hold of the susceptibilities of this important class. Archdeacon Sinclair, for instance, always appears to understand the commercial man, and those who heard the Lenten addresses of Bishop Gore must feel that his departure cost London a most valuable aid to the influence of religion upon practical life.

It is, however, in a type of preaching very different in object as well as in method from the City Temple school that some of the best energies of the Established Church come to fruition. Dr. Parker was the most reckless of empirics in his controversial excursions; he had no patience with analytic criticisms of religion; he contributed nothing to its intellectual defences. Those attached to his leadership were among the least likely to appreciate simultaneously the gentle and persuasive dialectic of Canon Hensley Henson, whose tolerant candour is in such perfect coincidence with the most illustrious traditions of Westminster Abbey. No sermons are more closely read than Canon Henson's or more essay-like in form; but the voice and matter equally tingle with the animation of purpose. As the treatise develops, the author's manner glows with the confidence that his argument is reasonable and the hope that it is cogent and he concludes with the beaming expression of one who has made a point which no fair-minded hearer will be able to resist. Coleridge speaks somewhere of "the apologizing theology of the unfanatical clergy". Who is not familiar with Canon Henson's transition from the exordium to his first head—"You will forgive me, therefore, brethren, if I venture to lay before you," &c.—all in the most engaging vein of platform modesty? It is seldom, too, that the literary sense is not tickled by some transient and illuminating paradox. If the Abbey is to be considered an outpost in the wilds of rationalism, Canon Henson is certainly the ideal missionary to honest sceptics.

No summary of leading Anglican preachers could forego mention of so accomplished a divine as the Bishop of Stepney, of the time-tried Father Staunton, or of those solid and complementary pillars of St. Paul's, Canons Newbolt and Scott Holland; but it is more to the purpose possibly to speak of coming men than to endorse well-established reputations. The undeniably useful gift of extemporaneous delivery belongs to two of London's rank-and-file clergymen who may have little else in common beyond this and a perfectly tireless appetite for exertion. The Rev. F. S. Webster, of All Souls', Langham-place, has in a short three years been able to gather round him all sorts and conditions of men by the sheer momentum of that frank Evangelicalism which depends on force, clearness, and conviction. He is possibly the best example of the characteristic vitalities of the modern Low Church, and in a somewhat different boat, therefore, from the Rev. and Hon. James Adderley, his not very distant neighbour.

Mr. Adderley is one of the most self-possessed men who ever stood in a pulpit. He gives the impression of one who has done his thinking, knows what he has to say, and is only afraid that he will not have time to say it all. His discourse pours itself out in a rapid current of the clearest intention, warmest sympathy, and most felicitous expression. Mr. Adderley "talks straight," and talks Christian Socialism. If candour were to become the mode, he is a man likely to be heard of. We know Thackeray's thumbnail of the street preacher in Pall Mall who "points to a white head or two visible in the windows of the clubs to the right and left of him, and volunteers a statement that those quiet and elderly Sabbath-breakers will very soon be called from this world to another, where their lot will by no means be so comfortable as that which the reprobates enjoy here in their armchairs by their snug fires." If the present writer were a wicked West-ender, he would never feel altogether safe with Mr. Adderley even at Marylebone; should he return to Mayfair, it would be an anxious omen of disconcertment.

The vacancy in the City Temple attracts particular notice to the pulpit resources of Nonconformity. The critical question in that quarter appears to be less that of who will be offered Dr. Parker's pedestal than of who will dare to accept it with the background of its memories and the risks of a career depending on the brilliance of one talent. London has many preachers of repute in Congregational body. The Rev. W. J. Dawson, of Highbury, has furnished acceptable "supply" in Holborn—and that not infrequently; his "note" is that of a catholic and thoughtful literary culture. With the Rev. Bernard Snell, of Brixton, in the pulpit, the rule would still be relaxed occasionally which of old time prohibited "laughing in church." It was not Mr. Snell, however, who said that "we must put off the old man, but be careful not to put on the old woman." The erudite Dr. R. F. Horton, of Hampstead, might not be too heavy, nor the poetically given Mr. Silvester Horne too light. At the same time, if it were thought desirable to adhere as closely as possible to the lines established by Dr. Parker, it is hardly disputable that the nearest approach to that remarkable model would be found in the provinces, and in the person of the Rev. J. H. Jowett, who has already gained the distinction of succeeding to Dr. Dale's pulpit in Birmingham.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

SPEECH BY COUNT VON BULOW.

THE INSULTS OF A FRENZIED POET.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Count von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, said that Germany desires to cease armed action in Venezuela as soon as possible. The blockade will probably be raised directly the Washington negotiations have reached a satisfactory conclusion.

The closest agreement prevails between Germany, England, and Italy.

Referring to the relations existing between Germany and England, Count von Bulow remarked that a portion of the English Press shows ill-will, and that "a frenzied poet of great talent has cast insults upon us." This refers to Kipling's poem, the "Rowers."

This bitterness, said Count von Bulow, is due to attacks made by the Continental Press during the South African War, and makes the task of the directors of foreign policy extremely difficult, but the relations between the Monarchs and between the Cabinets in London and Berlin are unchanged.

Public opinion will probably calm down in course of time.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

In his speech in the Reichstag Count von Bulow said that he wished specially to emphasize that Britain and Germany were acting with reciprocal and mutual loyalty concerning Venezuela; the ill-will displayed by a portion of the British Press was, therefore, remarkable.

Referring to the passage of the Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles, he said that it was impossible to expect from Germany in Eastern affairs anything but peaceful, impartial, and quiet neutrality containing nothing hostile towards any Powers more concerned.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR COLONEL COBBE.

A CAREFUL RECONNAISANCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Colonel Cobbe has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Erego on the 6th October.

A dispatch from Obbia states that Colonel Cobbe with five hundred men is beginning a fortnig t's reconnaissance towards Galkayn, the Mullah's headquarters, which is 76 miles away. The advance is made in square formation, the troops never piling their arms. No natives are allowed to approach.

[The incident by which Colonel Cobbe earned the Victoria Cross occurred on October 6th last when Colonel Swayne's force in Somaliland suffered at the hands of the Mullah. While the British force was advancing through dense jungle the enemy charged the right flank, but a hot fire from the King's African Rifles compelled them to swing round to the centre and left which had been overlapped by the transport. The firing line being thrown into confusion broke, and the enemy captured a Maxim and some transport animals. Captain Angus being killed while serving the guns Colonel Cobbe continued the work with a single Somali sergeant. His action and a subsequent charge by Colonel Swayne's men enabled the force to escape from a very serious situation.]

PLAGUE AT DURBAN.

Thirty-four cases of plague, including one European, have occurred at Durban. Seventeen have proved fatal.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

NEGOTIATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

CUSTOMS AS SECURITY.

Mr. Bowen has arrived at Washington to open negotiations on behalf of Venezuela, who offers the Customs as a guarantee for the settlement.

THE LAHN REFLOATED.

The steamer Lahn has been refloated undamaged.

WEST DERBY ELECTION.

CONSERVATIVE RETURNED.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The following is the result of the election in the West Derby Division of Liverpool:—

Rutherford (Conservative) 5,455 votes; Holt (Liberal) 3,251 votes.

[The West Derby division of Liverpool has consistently returned a Conservative since 1885. The last contested election was in 1895 when the figures were, Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (C) 4,622; Mr. Browning (R) 1,688; Conservative majority 2,934. At the last election in 1900, Mr. S. W. Higginbottom was returned unopposed. The present election has been caused by his death.

Mr. William Rutherford, the new member, who has been returned by a majority of 2,204, is the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. He unsuccessfully contested the Scotland division of the city at the last general election against Mr. T. P. O'Connor.]

REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENTS.

PERMITTED UNDER MODIFIED CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

A cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 19th instant, states:—

The Inter-regimental Polo Tournaments which were recently abolished on the score of expense by the War Office are to be again allowed under modified conditions designed to reduce their expense, but the rules debar provisional cavalry regiments from competing.

BADEN-POWELL'S APPOINTMENT.

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED.

The appointment of Major-General Baden-Powell as Inspector-General of Cavalry is universally condemned owing to his failure with and expensive handing of the South African constabulary. The sole reason for the appointment is said to be that he is the only Cavalry Major-General available.

OFFICIATING POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Kisch continues as Officiating Postmaster-General in India.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Hare, Commissioner of the Patna Division, has been transferred to the Bengal Secretariat as Chief Secretary and joins early next month on relief by Mr. Macpherson.

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon arrived this morning and had a cordial reception, crowds lining the streets. The Calcutta Light Horse and other volunteers furnished a strong escort and guards of honour. The principal officials were present at the gathering at the Government House steps.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

HEAVY DEATH RECORD.

The number of plague deaths in India rose last week to an enormous total of 19,224, Bombay Presidency reporting nearly nine thousand, and the Punjab, United Provinces, and Bengal over two thousand each.

FIRE ON THE STEAMER CLAN GRANT.

CALCUTTA JANUARY 21.

From Trincomalee reports reached here that the steamer Clan Grant from Calcutta with jute put in with cargo on fire, but she proceeds to Colombo.

A BANKRUPTCY CASE AT RANGOON.

MYLES STANDISH AND CO.

GRANTED A DISCHARGE.

In the Rangoon High Court to-day in the bankruptcy case of Mr. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of the office of the Inspector-General of Jails, who has been for twenty years carrying on business under the style of Myles Standish and Company, was granted a personal discharge.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH FIRM'S OFFER TO THE SULTAN.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 21.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 20th January, says that it is reported that a French firm has offered the Sultan of Morocco a loan of fifty million francs. The offer appears to have been refused.

THE WRECK OF THE ELINGAMITE.

COURT OF INQUIRY'S FINDING.

FULL SPEED THROUGH FOG.

A cablegram to the "Pioneer" says:—The Court of Inquiry into the wreck of the Elingamite finds that the accident was due to the Captain having maintained full speed through the fog without taking soundings. The Court adds that the boats were not properly equipped.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON.

RECEPTION AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 21.

Sir Donald and Lady Robertson, accompanied by their son, returned from Delhi via Bombay this afternoon, and received an ovation near the Residency Gates from the leaders of native communities who congratulated and garlanded them in view of the knighthood recently conferred on the Resident. The ceremony took place under a triumphal arch, their carriage being afterwards headed by a volunteer band which played "See the Conquering Hero comes."

It has transpired authentically since Sir Donald Robertson's return from Delhi that he continues as British Resident in Mysore until Mr. Bourdillon relieves him, probably in October next.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI SADAN AT KHEDGAON.

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

POONA, JANUARY 21.

A few days ago a report reached Poona that about 100 girls, inmates of the Ramabai Mukti Sadan at Khedgaon, presented a petition to the Collector and District Magistrate, complaining of great hardships. The District Magistrate, after an inquiry on the spot, ordered the petitioners to be discharged from the institution. After making certain inquiries at Khedgaon in which the institution complained of is situated, it was found that it is an important one in Western India, and is being liberally supported by funds from a charitable society in America. Mr. Swifte, the Collector, whose camp is now at Khedgaon, paid an official visit to the institution, but there was a report in the meantime that an application was received from the girls to be released from the institution. Mr. Brander a few days previous likewise paid an official visit, and asked some of the girls if they wished to leave the institution. They said that they wanted to do so, but were mostly young girls about 10 or 11 years old. The names and addresses of the girls have been taken and also the whereabouts of their parents. The girls will be sent to their homes at Government expense.

Pandita Ramabai has agents all over the country. They send to the institution any children they find wandering homeless, but the Government insists that when their parents are found they shall be given up if claimed. The children are taught certain trades and have to work at them. She has nearly 1,700 girls in the institution. A lady superintends the institution assisted by several European lady assistants.

Regarding the institution further enquiry was made, and it was found out that an application was made by one of the grown up women for release.

Mr. Brander had also brought to light certain defects, especially in sanitary arrangements.

Pandita Ramabai, interviewed, said that Mr. Brander had visited the institution a few days ago. He asked the girls if they would like to go to their homes. They, of course, said "yes." I do not know what made him ask that question. I am not afraid of the inquiry. My work is carried on quite openly. I have nearly 1,700 girls here, mostly famine orphans. When girls are found without parents and friends they are sent to me to take care of them, to teach, them to work and to fit them for life, and when they are old enough to marry them off. Some of the girls preserve castes, and I let them do so. I have good many Guzarati and Marwari girls who had been sent from Guzarat during the famine in weak and dying condition. Many died from weakness, the rest are doing well. I taught them weaving, cooking, nursing, and other useful employment. The girls are also taught to weave "saries" and other cotton fabrics. There is also a small Maharathi printing press, in which religious tracts are issued in vernacular.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

In the City to-day 120 fresh attacks and 110 deaths are recorded. The total mortality is 117.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sugars quiet.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
2 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	21 3-

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

THE TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

FROM PRESIDENT TO KING.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The King and President Roosevelt yesterday exchanged cordial Marconi messages, the first transmitted between the United States and England. Marconi himself transmitted the messages which were sent from Wellfleet in Massachusetts to Cornwall, a distance of 3,000 miles.

The fact that messages by wireless telegraphy have passed between King Edward and President Roosevelt would seem to place the success of Mr. Marconi's system over long distances beyond doubt. On December 21st he despatched messages from Canada to Cornwall, the communication across the Atlantic being inaugurated by Marconigrams from Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, to King Edward, and by messages to the King of Italy. It may be recalled that the Canadian Government deferred the scheme for laying an Anglo-Canadian cable pending the result of the wireless experiments at Sydney, Cape Breton, and provided Mr. Marconi with a subsidy of 80,000 dols. (£16,000) for the purpose.

Describing the scene when the messages were despatched from the station at Cape Breton the correspondent of the "Daily Express" cabled:—

The story of how Mr. Marconi achieved his great triumph of sending an intelligible and full message across the Atlantic constitutes one of the most striking chapters in modern invention.

On Friday and Saturday Mr. Marconi and his assistants were busy all day at the station at Cape Breton "tuning" the instruments in preparation for the great test which was to take place on the following day, and on which so much was to depend.

The inventor remained hard at work until as late as two o'clock on Sunday morning, and he left the instrument room fully assured that everything was in readiness.

He was up again at seven o'clock, and at once began experimenting with a view to despatching the message from Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, to King Edward.

He took the "key" himself, and began calling up Cornwall. This he continued to do for some time without success pausing at intervals to see whether his call was responded to.

It was an anxious period of waiting, and all who were present felt the tension keenly no less than Marconi himself.

At last the suspense was broken. The radiating current to the delight of every one, caught the receiving station at Poldhu, from whence a response to the "call" was ticked out.

It was a supreme moment. With beaming countenance Mr. Morconi excitedly exclaimed, "I have got Cornwall."

A SUPREME MOMENT.

Then in silence the experiments proceeded. First the entire message from Lord Minto to the King, which had been lying at the office for two months in readiness for the establishment of communication with England, was taken up by Marconi and transmitted across space to the receiving office in England.

Poldhu station in turn repeated back the message in full in order to indicate that it had received it fully and accurately.

Next Mr. Marconi transmitted his own greeting to the King of Italy, which was received and repeated with the same success and without apparent difficulty.

"I shall do it," was Marconi's only reply. "I won't argue about the merits of my system, but I shall be sending coherent messages across the Atlantic before the year is out. It is not a dream, but a fact."

YOUTH'S TRIUMPH.

No inventor dislikes the interviewer more. Marconi's ability to dodge reporters while in London was a remarkable feat. No sooner did one vigilant journalist track him down than the inventor promptly shifted his quarters. He has lived at most of the private hotels in the West End. No man was known less about at the Marconi offices in Finch lane. His mail was forwarded every night, but inquiries were unavailing.

HOW THE CABLE COMPANIES WILL BE AFFECTED.

MESSAGES AT FIVEPENCE A WORD.

The Government of the Dominion was the first to enter into a contract for the establishment of the new system. Private messages are to be accepted in Canada for England at fivepence per word, which is just seven pence-halfpenny less than the present cable rates; while Government and Press messages will only be charged twopence-halfpenny a word, or half the present press rate.

The concession to the Government is in return for the subsidy of £16,000 granted by the Dominion to Mr. Marconi's company.

It is expected that the offices will be opened to the public very shortly.

The "Westminster Gazette" in reference to the success of the Canadian experiment observed:—Few people will have read the news of Signor Marconi's triumph with greater interest than the directors of the various cable companies operating between this country and America. The principal of these is the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, which works in conjunction with the Direct United States Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. F. A. Bevan, the managing director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, was seen by a "Westminster" representative to whom he expressed unqualified admiration of the success of Mr. Marconi.

"How do you think the Marconi system, should its commercial value be placed beyond doubt, will affect the cable companies, Mr. Bevan?"

"I regard it as altogether too soon to hazard any opinion upon that point," was the answer. "But I do not think the cable companies have much to fear from any Marconi rivalry. You see, if need be—and, indeed, it is often actually accomplished with a portion of our business—the Anglo-American Telegraph Company can send a message from continent to continent inside one minute! It is no uncommon thing for the sender of a despatch to America to be reading his reply twelve minutes afterwards. Now, when it is remembered that this expedition is coupled with secrecy and precision, I think it will be admitted that the Marconi people will have something to do to seriously rival the cable companies in the near future. But do not imagine I wish to minimise the importance of Mr. Marconi's triumph. He has accomplished what many experts have regarded as an impossiblity; and it would be unwise to regard his system as a negligible quantity so far as commercial cablegrams are concerned. I repeat, however, that while Mr. Marconi may perhaps before long be regarded as a competitor, he will not in any sense be a dangerous rival to the existing cable companies."

The general manager of the Director United States Cable was also interviewed. He too, while expressing his admiration at the receipt of the wireless messages from Canada, was inclined to think that the cable companies had little to fear.

"Accuracy, speed, and secrecy," he said, "are determining factors in this matter—much more even than the question of rate. The rate of transmission in the general way is from ten minutes to half an hour according to pressure of business. Sometimes you may get a message through in five or ten minutes. There is reason for believing that the Marconi system would be subject to adverse influences that do not affect us.

We have a trained staff that has been working for a quarter of a century. We know, of course, what it is possible for us to do; what the Marconi system can do remains to be seen.

Another gentleman associated with cables took a more gloomy view.

(Concluded on page 6.)

H. H. THE KHAN OF KELAT IN BOMBAY.

His Highness Mir Mahomed Khan, the Khan of Kelat in Beluchistan, accompanied by Major Showers, Political Agent; Kazi Jalaluddin Khan, C.I.E., Political Advisor; General Behram Khan, commanding his Highness's forces, Mahomed Gosh Bux, the Naib; Sirdar Gosh Bux, and about a hundred followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Delhi, and was received with all the civil and military honours due to his rank. A guard-of-honour of a hundred rank-and-file belonging to the 19th Bombay Infantry, with band of the 23rd Rifles, was drawn up at the Victoria Terminus to receive the Khan; while Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, was present on behalf of the Bombay Government. The special train conveying his Highness to Bombay was two hours behind time, and the guard-of-honour had to wait in the goods yard shed near the station. A few of his Highness's subjects now residing in Bombay assembled at the station with garlands and bouquets of flowers to accord a fitting reception to their ruler. The special arrived shortly after 9 o'clock, and his Highness alighted, the guard-of-honour playing the first part of a Slow March. The Khan was dressed in simple native costume, and it was difficult for an onlooker to distinguish him from his followers. The latter were clad in different, but by no means elaborate dresses. Some of them carried weapons which were rusty and had tattered scabbards. The Political Agent introduced the Oriental Translator to his Highness. The latter then accompanied by the Political Agent, General Behram Khan, and Kaz. Jalaluddin, proceeded to inspect the guard-of-honour, who presented arms and marched past. On returning to the platform his Highness was presented with flowers by his subjects; after which the Khan, accompanied by the Political Officer, General Behram Khan, and Kazi Jalaluddin, drove in a Government House carriage to his temporary residence at Grant Road. A salute of nineteen guns was fired in honour of his arrival. The Khan will remain in Bombay for about three days, and will then proceed to his capital.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your to-day's paper that Mr. Wacha's amendment to keep the "Crescent Site" an open space after some discussion at the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was lost, and the majority of the Trustees confirmed the previous resolution to divide the site into three plots, and erect buildings of a high architectural merit.

It appears that the Trustees came to this conclusion owing to the Government decision that the "Crescent Site" was a too valuable space to be kept open, ignoring altogether its position at the entrance to the city so necessary for an open space, for a yearly rental of a few hundred rupees it would realize to the Government if built upon. In vain Mr. Wacha appealed for delay to ask the Government to reconsider their decision, but these "Improvement Trustees" the majority present being European, ignoring the duties for which they were appointed in the improvement of the city, decided that the site should be built up and offered sites to the Bombay Bank and the Trustees for the new Cathedral at Rs. 32 per square yard!

The open spaces in Bombay are, I am sorry to say, too rapidly being built over, and there are now far too few open spaces. It is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Wacha, for the health of the city, will not rest contents with the decision of a majority of his co-Trustees, and will call a public meeting of the inhabitants to protest against the building up of this site. It is well known that the health of a city is very seriously affected by the many narrow streets and overcrowding. It should be the duty of the Government to preserve as far as possible all existing open spaces. It would be interesting to know the names of the European Trustees who opposed Mr. Wacha's amendment. Would they support a resolution to build up a similar site in London, say Trafalgar Square or Hyde Park, for the reason "that they were too valuable to be kept as open spaces." Can you imagine the indignation of the London Press and the people if any public body advised such a course. Mr. Wacha, I trust, will not let the matter rest but call an early public meeting to ventilate the question, and to call upon the Government to give the site free for all time for an open space or garden. Yours, etc.

A BRITISH VISITOR.

WEDDING AT KAIRA.

The wedding of Mr. Edward Hope Waterfield, I.C.S., second surviving son of Mr. William Waterfield, Indian Civil Service (retired), of Eastdown House, Star Cross, Devon, and Miss Winifred D. Wardale, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. B. Wardale, Vicar of Bowes, Yorkshire, was solemnised at Kaira Church on the 19th instant at 10-30 a.m. by the Rev. Mr. Leigh Lye, M.A., of Ahmedabad. The bride, who was given away by Mr. C. Hudson, Collector of Kaira, was attired in a Liberty dress of orion satin, with an empire bodice covered with pearl and jewel embroidery, and sleeves and vest of crepe de chine. She wore a tulle veil and sprays of orange blossom, and carried a shower bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. She was accompanied by two little bridesmaids, Miss Evangeline Hudson and Miss Aileen Ommanney, who wore Liberty dresses of turquoise blue satin, with white chiffon fichus and wreaths of forget-me-nots. Their bouquets of white roses and chrysanthemums and gold and pearl brooches were presented by the bridegroom.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney officiated as best man, and Miss Guthrie kindly played the harmonium. The Church was prettily decorated, and the road from the gate was lined with sepoys. As the bride and the bridegroom left the Church they passed under an arch of crossed bayonets. Four sowars escorted the bride to and from the Church. After the ceremony, Mrs. Hudson very hospitably entertained the guest at a wedding breakfast at her bungalow. The bride's going-away dress was of pale grey voile trimmed with white silk and lace. The happy couple left for Matar, where they intend spending the honeymoon.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

Under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote another capital entertainment was given last night at the Town Hall in aid of the Afghan Memorial Church Completion and Improvement Fund. The attendance was very numerous, the programme was all that could be desired, and the evening was very enjoyable. The programme included the song "For the Sake of the Past" rendered by Mrs. Otto Ernst. She was in splendid voice, and imparted to her rendering of this pretty composition all the pathos that could possibly be instilled into it. Madame Duran sang Godard's "Berceuse," and her singing was also cordially applauded. One of the features of the vocal part of the entertainment was the well known, but always acceptable duet, "Trust Her Not" charmingly sung by the Misses Ward. Miss Procter sang "A Summer Night" (G. Thomas); and she also was warmly applauded. Other vocal contributions were "A Woodland Serenade" (Mascheroni), sung with a great measure of feeling by Mrs. Bollam, and "Sea Fancies," prettily rendered by Mrs. Crowe. Mr. W. E. Waite gave "The Song of Hybrias the Cretan," and Mr. Edgar Faulkner was rewarded with a hearty burst of applause for an artistic rendering of "Ch'io mai vi possa" (Handel). Tosti's "Good Bye" sung by Mr. Copplestone completed a really excellent vocal programme. Instrumental items included in the programme were given by Mrs. Collie, who contributed by request Wolff's "Romance" as a violin solo, and Lance-Corporal Phillips who gave Kunn's "Adagio" as a trombone selection, with an organ accompaniment by Lieutenant G. A. Sullivan. Medelssohn's Overture to "Athalia" rendered as a pianoforte quartette by Miss Evans, Miss Banks, Mr. R. Wenning, and Lieut Sullivan was also greatly enjoyed. The programme which was completed by admirable orchestral selections by the band of the 2nd Battalion of the Oxford Light Infantry could not have been more varied, nor, as a whole, more enjoyable, and those who have had the labour of arranging it are to be heartily congratulated upon the success they obtained.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND HIS KAMARIA.

In connection with the religious ceremonies performed at his house on Tuesday, Kamaria Ismailbhai Kasmani, the chief manager of the Khoja Ismaili community, had invited his Highness the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, to his residence that morning. The residence and its vicinity were specially decorated with flags, bunting, and festoons of evergreens, and the neighbourhood had put on a festive appearance. His Highness the Aga Khan arrived about 10 o'clock and received an enthusiastic ovation at the hands of his followers, including the chief and influential members of the community. Kamaria Ismailbhai made rich presents to the Aga Khan which were graciously accepted; and the latter made presents of valuable "Kabbas" to Mr. Ismailbhai and his brother, Mr. Salemahomed, who holds a high position among the Khojas of Zanzibar. His Highness, in making the presents, expressed the great gratification he felt at seeing the arduous and valuable services which the two brothers had been rendering with untiring zeal to the entire Khoja community duly appreciated. Presents of shawls, robas of honour, and other valuable articles were made to the two brothers by the leading members of the community. At seeing these, his Highness remarked the presents to be testimony to the great respect and esteem in which the whole community held the two brothers; and he hoped they would all join in the feast of sweetmeats which the Kamaria had provided for them. His Highness afterwards left the premises with floral presents when he received another enthusiastic ovation from his followers.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—In the issue of the 9th instant your contemporary reviewed the present position of Bombay Mill Industry, showing the yarn for reeling working at a loss, while for weaving good and well equipped mills are clearing one anna per pounds profits on plain goods and fancies, working with a better margin of profits again, which shows the profits for fancy work is more than one anna, but how much is not made definite. On the subject all our mill agents and managers have kept quiet, and take it as proved that the profits are as stated. But in my opinion the review does not stand, and I take the price of yarn at annas 5 7-16 per pound as stated (resulting in a loss), and go in weaving detail showing that there is no profit of one anna,

Cost of 20s yarn	annas	5-7-25
Less charges for reeling, bundling, baling, &c..	do	0-4-25
Cost of 20s yarn for weaving	annas	5-3-0
Add 10 per cent of better cotto n used for weaving	do	0-8-10
		5-7-10
Add weaving expenses for plain goods at annas 2 per lb. for in November, December, January and February, the day being short the expenses will go over than under		2-0-0
		7-7-10
Add wastage in winding, warping, and sizing and weaving 6 to 7½ per cent, but half the value being realized for waste sale, so add 3 per cent		0-2-73
Add for cloth foats which realize 1-3 loss in value besides bad cloth depreciated in value and commission for sale. &c		0-5-37
The cost of the cloth manufactured		7-10-40
Less return of size gain 11 to 15 per cent		1- 1-21
Real cost of yarn when yarn is 20s count		6- 9-19
The weft being 24s, 28s, 32s, 36s and taking the proportion of sized warp to weft 6/15 then I have to add the cost of finer weft at one anna per lb on 6/15 lbs		0- 4-50
		7- 1-69

Add town duty.

This brings our plain cloth to about annas 7-2 pies and more, and it does not sell over annas 7-6 per pound, so where is the profit of one anna per pound as reviewed by the Editor of the Times of India. Of course the writer must have studied the facts and figures from good authority, and I hope he will go in detail and give facts and figures to show one anna profit.

But in order to discover what we are doing really I hope some of the mill managers who are constantly studying the figures will give an account of how they stand really regarding profits in weaving, or some mill agents might enlighten us by giving the figures for cost and sale, and it will soon be clear whether one anna per pound for profits for plain cloth stands good and in favour of the industry.

M. S.

Bombay, 21st January.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS

It appears that the Amir has found reason to repent of his experiment of enlisting Afridis for his Regular Army. At any rate he is said to have recently summoned the Afridi malike Khawas Khan and Akbar Khan, before him, when he politely signified to them that he feared the climate of Kabul was too cold for the tribesmen, as he had been given to understand that they were suffering greatly from influenza. They would therefore be allowed to return to Tirah until their services should be required. Some 1,300 recently-enlisted Afridis will thus be restored to the borderland, apparently taking with them their rifles as well as the ammunition and clothing issued to them by the Government on their arrival at Kabul. It is given out that this sudden reversal of policy on the part of the Amir is due to the representations of his brother, Sirdar Nasrullah, who pressed it upon His Highness that the retention of the Afridis at Kabul with double pay and special privileges would excite dangerous discontent among the regular troops.—"Pioneer."

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Last night Prince Samatsingji of Palitana gave an evening entertainment at his residence at Cumballa Hill in honour of the celebration of his son Kumar Shri Vajeysingji's marriage with Maha Kuverbai, daughter of his Highness the Raja of Dharampur. Festivities in connection with the event have been going on at the bungalow of the bridegroom's father since the 15th instant and will continue until the 27th idem. In response to the invitations issued by Prince Samatsingji, several princes and notabilities from Kathiawar arrived in Bombay a few days ago to take part in the festivities and were present at the wedding ceremonies which were performed last evening at the bridegroom's residence. Amongst the prominent guests from Kathiawar who honoured the occasion by their presence, were the Nawabzada of Cambay and the Princes of Jasdan, Sayla, and Lathi. Deputations from Rajpipla, Vankanir, Valla, and Patdi had also come. The bride arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning from Dharampur with an escort of about a hundred followers and put up in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road. She is about seventeen years of age. The bridegroom was educated at the Rajkumar College and is an intelligent Prince of about twenty years of age. Numerous presents, consisting of rich dresses, costly ornaments, and several fine horses have been made to the bridegroom. About half past 5 o'clock last evening a grand procession was formed at the bungalow of the bridegroom and proceeded to the residence of the bride at Nepean Sea Road.

Last night's entertainment was largely attended. The bungalow and its compound were brilliantly illuminated with myriads of multicoloured lamps. The trees in the compound were dressed with Chinese lanterns while pyramids of light were arranged on either side of the road from the main thoroughfare to the entrance of the bungalow. The passage from the main entrance to the porch was made bright by a necklace of coloured lights. The interior of the bungalow was illuminated with numerous crystal chandeliers. A mandap was erected in the compound and sofa, and chairs were arranged therein for the accommodation of the guests. A string band was in attendance and played selections of music. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock and were received by Prince Samatsingji.

After partaking of light refreshments the party dispersed at a late hour.

INDIAN DEFENCE SQUADRON.

H. M.S. Cossack, under the Command of Captain M. G. Cartwright, R. N. will sail to-day for Aden. The two Torpedo boats Nos. 105 and 106, in command of Lieut. Commander F. C. Vaughan R. N. and R. C. Bayldan R. N. will also leave for the above port escorted by the Cossack.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NATIONAL GALLERY ADDITIONS.

THE MUSIC OF THE YEAR.

PANTOMIME PRODUCTIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The great treasure-houses of London, whose possessions belong equally to each member of the community, have been supplemented during the past twelve months to no inconsiderable extent; yet had it not been for bequests and gifts there would be little in this kind of chronicle. The Trustees of the National Gallery have not as yet announced their decision anent the pictures bequeathed by the late Lord Cheylesmore and the late Mr. Charles Gassiot, the latter of whom left over one hundred works, headed by John Phillip's "Chat Round the Brasserie," to the Guildhall. The famous "Colonna Raphael, belonging to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, is merely on loan; and, apart from this, there have been acquired only a Church Interior, by Peter Saenredam, 1597-1665, a Portrait by Jordaens—neither artist hitherto represented; a Study of Dogs and Dead Game, by Jan Fyt; and an early portrait, by Romney, of Mr. Morland of Capreithwaite, standing in a landscape. To the Millbank collection, which, too, is under the control of the National Gallery Trustees, there have been added Mr. Watts' "Court of Death," "From the Dorsetshire Cliffs," by the late J. Brett, A. R. A., presented by his widow, a landscape by J. W. Allen, and a bronze bust by professor Lanteri, given by some admiring pupils. Public acknowledgment is due to Mary, Countess of Cavan, for her generosity in offering to the National Portrait Gallery the only known authentic portrait in oils of John Bunyan. It was acquired for a sum considerably less than its money value in the open market, and the seller is to be congratulated on the financial sacrifice made for the public weal. The portrait is by Thomas Sadler, and was painted in 1684, when the "tinker and author" was 56 years old. The Countess of Cavan's father, many years Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, had traced its history back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. A presentment of Charles Lamb, ascribed to Henry Meyer, is an interesting addition to those already possessed from the hands of William Hazlitt, Robert Hancock and Francis S. Cary; a water-colour portrait of Turner, by himself, dating from 1792, has been presented by friends of the late Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, in order to perpetuate his memory; the ordinary rule has been waived in the cases of Mr. Watts' "Marquis of Dufferin and Ava," given by the artist, and of "Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan," painted by Millais in 1888, bequeathed by the sitter; while a presentment of the late Dean Milman has been given by his three sons.

In the esteem of print collectors, at any rate, a bequest to the British Museum Print Room ranks first in importance among additions during 1902 to any public collection in London. We allude, of course, to the superb assemblage of mezzotint and other engravings which, by a codicil in the will of the late Lord Cheylesmore, went to the British Museum instead of to the National Portrait Gallery. The money-worth of the series is great; the beauty of many of the examples undeniable. But in order that the courteous attendants in the Print Room may not be put to unnecessary trouble, and that students may not be disappointed, it is essential here to emphasise the fact that the Cheylesmore prints cannot yet be examined, nor can many of the acquisitions alluded to below. If only for the long series by John Sell Cotman, mention must be made of the collection of drawings by artists of the Norwich school, formed by Mr. James Reeve, and bought last spring. Among the additions to the library are a Pestilence Tract of 18 leaves, from Machlinia's press, c. 1484, whose auction price was £160; and Oliver Goldsmith's "Prospect of Society," fortunately procured for 60 guineas, which Mr. Quiller-Couch, in an article in "The Daily News," proved to be a "muddled proof" of "The Traveller." The Prince and Princess of Wales have deposited on permanent loan in the British and Mediæval Section the savage curios presented to them during their recent tour through the Colonies; "the friends of the British Museum," an anonymous body whose generosity warrants recognition, have again been active; and, not to go farther, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P., has given one of the finest carved elephant tusks ever brought from Benin. Of many additions to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, we can mention only a fine panel of stained glass, representing the Adoration of the Magi, from the Cathedral at Cortona, attributed to the 15th century craftsman, William of Marseilles, procured at the Bardini sale for £1,180; and the bronze statuette of St. John the Baptist, by Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor, presented by a committee of his admirers.

Year after year passes, and we are but little closer to a civilization that counts music as one of its important factors. With us the art is still dependent on the business man, who is abused for what he does and for what he leaves undone. In Germany, and, to some extent, in other Continental countries, music is considered important to the well-being of the community, and public funds are expended on it, with the result that the public obtains its music at a very cheap rate. The popular support of music in London is mainly a question of the prices charged. Cheap seats at our orchestral concerts, either on week-days or on Sundays, are invariably crowded. But, without a subsidy, concerts, especially orchestral concerts, cannot be made to pay unless they are part of a long series, such as the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts. A long engagement cheapens the price of the band for each concert. The failure of Mr. Robert Newman at first seemed a death-blow to orchestral music in London; but a few amateurs came forward, among them a very rich man, indeed, and formed the Queen's Hall Orchestra, Limited, with a view of keeping together the famous band. The Promenade Concerts given by the syndicate were a success, and the programmes of the Symphony Concerts have gained in attractiveness from the fact that the making of a profit is not a chief aim. Perhaps in this private subsidising or guarantee we have the solution of London's musical difficulty. A syndicate, backed, it is true, by the world of fashion, has given us a season of opera each year; and for many years the Philharmonic Society has shown what can be done by a subscription list and a guarantee fund. The subscription concert has been the means by which a good many musical enterprises have been made possible in the past, and there is every reason to believe that in the future it will play a large par in the musical doings of London. It has given us the concerts of the Joachim Quartet and the Meiningen Orchestra, and it will probably make a series of Richter Concerts possible in the future. Of one thing, at any rate, we may be sure—no private manager will organize orchestral concerts at his own risk. The Beethoven Festival to be given by Mr. Kruse next year will be the solitary exception.

The year of music has been brilliant enough in the way in which a London musical season is always brilliant. We have had visits from all the great virtuosi; we have heard two of the greatest living conductors, Weingartner and Nikisch, direct our Queen's Hall Orchestra; we have had a couple of visits from Richard Strauss, and some of us have gone mad over his music; and we have had a fairly interesting opera season, in spite of the unfortunate postponement of the Coronation. Two stars have arisen—Signor Caruso, the opera tenor, and Mr. Fritz Kreisler, the violinist. But this kind of brilliancy has long been the feature of London musical life—one season differs but very little from another in this respect. In looking backwards from the threshold of the New Year one is more inclined to listen to the voices which may tell us something of the future. One of those voices has been already dealt with. Each year it is to be heard, but during 1902 the cry of State or municipal aid for music has been louder and more insistent. And there have been other cries, of which a protest against the neglect of British music has been the most piercing. Strangely enough a detailed record of the year would show that British music has been comparatively to the fore. Works of our own composers have been performed at the Philharmonic Concerts, the Queen's Hall, and our numerous festivals, and the public itself,

which is the most important thing of all, has shown more interest in native music. It may be well to advocate the claims of our own composers, but art is not a mere national affair. The indifference of our public in the past is the real reason of the neglect of British music, and that indifference, one must confess, was more or less justified. There is certainly no conspiracy against the British composer or executant. For instance, the Covent Garden Syndicate is supposed to be peculiarly anti-British. Yet of three works produced during last season two were by British composers—Mr. Bunning's "La Princesse Osra" and Miss Ethel Smyth's "Der Wald"—and the syndicate means to encourage native art in the future. Let us hope it will not be necessary to sing the home-made operas in a foreign language, or that in time we shall have a permanent national opera, distinct from the cosmopolitan Covent Garden season. The success of the Moody-Manners season of opera in English is a step in this direction, and, with all its shortcomings, that autumn series of operatic performances in English has been one of the bright spots in 1902. In other directions there has been a good deal of change and not altogether towards progress. The old Richter Concerts have ceased; the Saturday "Pops" have been reduced to fortnightly concerts; Mr. Newman, who was responsible for so many orchestral concerts, has failed, and though his failure has not cut short the existence of the Queen's Hall orchestra, it will make a great difference in the number of orchestral concerts given in London; and, finally, there is every reason to look on St. James's Hall as sold. As a set-off, we are promised a new series of Richter Concerts if support is forthcoming, and we have the Broadwood series of Chamber Concerts. The air is full of rumours of new developments of all kinds, and certainly the last months of 1902 have brought many changes in the London musical world.

The first performance of a Drury Lane pantomime is a wonderful occasion. It is wonderful as any crowded performance in this enormous theatre is wonderful. It is wonderful because even the oldest inhabitant has never lived long enough to see the end of it. We have never yet met the man who could say (and he believed) that he was present at the final fall of the curtain on the final scene of the harlequinade on a Drury Lane first night. It is wonderful also because it is never quite like any subsequent performance of the same pantomime. The scenery (occasionally) gets hitched during the elaborate changes upon a darkened stage, which are not the least of the wonders of the achievement, and from the gloom—as Mr. Glover shouts to his orchestra to repeat the accompanying bars of music—come ominous murmurs of confusion and objurgation. The comedians are never quite at their ease; comic songs go with anxiety instead of with assurance and funny gags, only half invented, drop ineffective into a sea of words. At no other time except a first night, moreover, can the spectator be regaled with the sight of Mr. Arthur Collins, his coat buttoned tightly across, stepping briskly before the curtain at the end of the second act to receive the plaudits of the audience for his mise-en-scene. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is remarkable that a performance should be given so smoothly, and, on the whole, so perfectly as that of "Mother Goose." For this pantomime, as well as being a particularly engaging entertainment of its kind, has evidently been rehearsed with a care which makes its first representation a very different kind of thing from the usual muddle. Apart from this unwonted smoothness at its first performance, two characteristics of this year's pantomime seem to distinguish it from its predecessors. In the first place, Mr. Dan Leno is at his very best. Whether it is as Mother Goose become young and beautiful once more, with golden hair, pencilled eyebrows, a white flowered dress and a sun-bonnet; or in a short lecture upon the family tree; or in a discussion with Mr. Herbert Campbell while suspended in the ear of an airship, or in a contest with a comic horse; whenever he is on the stage Mr. Leno is the making of the show. In the second place, this pantomime seems to aim, more than have the Drury Lane efforts for several years, at entertaining the children. There is one scene, the Capital of Goose and, with geese as soldiers, schoolboys, policemen, and so on, which will fill children—especially small children—with absolute delight. The goose who lays the golden eggs, the two comic donkeys, the comic horse, and the comic foxhounds are scarcely less attractive. Absurd representations of animals are one of the surest ways of pleasing children in the theatre. From the spectacular point of view it may safely be said that this production well satisfies the high standard of Drury Lane pantomime. The scene of the Palace of Fantasy—which was, costumes and all, made entirely in France—was almost brilliant and artistic blaze of colour, although one could not quite sympathize with all the grotesque designs of "l'art nouveau." There is little to be said of the individual performances. Mr. Herbert Campbell gave Mr. Leno, and all the other humours of the piece, the most valuable assistance, and looked quite irresistible as a sort of "Sandford and Merton" boy. Miss Marie George made a very distinct success in the part of a German American girl, and Miss Madge Lessing was very graceful as the heroine.

"The Babesin the Wood" at Kennington is surely the maddest, merriest pantomime. Never were "babes" more sweetly winsome; never has wicked uncle been more wickedly wicked; never has heroine been more exquisitely fair, hero more splendidly fascinating, or scenery more beautiful. Mr. Robert Arthur has not attempted the impossible. Of gorgeous display there is but little. There are many charming pictures, some delightful blending of colours in many dances, and some charming music, but there is that besides that keeps the little folk in gallery, pit, circles stalls, and boxes in merriest mood "Luke Locket" and "Lock Lucket," the bold bad bailiffs, are the sorriest rogues that ever limelight shone upon. What if their schemes came to naught, and their machinations utterly fail? Their discomfitures follow so thick and fast upon their planning that their happy audiences forgive them all their badness. The ubiquitous pair who, under a promise of fabulous wealth, with twopence on account, dog the footsteps of their master's wards, have alone placed the delightful medley beyond the reach of failure, Miss Olive Marston is the hero; Miss Lyddie Edmonds the heroine, a graceful, sweet-voiced heroine, too; Miss Violet Englefield the hero's friend, and Miss Mabel Kerridge the heroine's friend. Squire Wimple, of Wimple Hall, is a trifle wearisome at times, but Mistress Trenchard (Mr. W. P. Dempsey) is the romping, rollicking bride of a garrulous old gentleman with many quips and cranks. The American Comedy Four are farm hands, who find occasion to sing admirably, and the Six Rastic Beauties have opportunities to dance exceedingly well. Miss Maud Rundall also dances splendidly. Miss Olive Marston and a chorus of little singers have a coon song that the audience eagerly seized upon yesterday afternoon. Peter the Dog (Mr. W. Albert) was as good as dog could be. The scenes are laid in each of the four seasons, and Mr. Stafford Hall and Mr. Fowler Hogg are to be congratulated on their success. The costumes have the merit of originality of design, and Miss Maud O'Neill has arranged many charming ballets and processions. A march of wooden soldiers is one of the happiest of her efforts. Mr. Walter Summers has written the book, and Mr. Julian H. Wilson has composed the music, which is so excellently tuneful and sprightly that it pervades the production to its great advantage. The trained ballet and chorus number close upon a hundred, and even on its production yesterday Kennington's fifth operatic pantomime went with a vigour and swing that augured well for its future. Mr. John Halpin has presented the most successful of his many successful pantomimes.

PARIS, or, at any rate, medical Paris, is reading with interest the report on the experiment made by Dr. Garnaud, who on July 15 inoculated himself with bovine tuberculosis. It says that the experiment has not given any result, as on Nov. 12 at the end of four months, it was impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion. It was impossible to say "a priori" what had become of the microbes in Dr. Garnaud's organism, but some obtained from the same source as those used were shown to be still living and virulent for a guinea-pig on November 12. Whether those with which Dr. Garnaud inoculated himself had altogether disappeared or had finally adapted themselves to their new life, it was still impossible to say. Experiments regarding tuberculosis, the report declares, require much time and patience.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT Harmston's Circus will be opened on the Maidan, Bombay. To say that the programme is a good one and that the entertainment will be well worth visiting seems to be superfluous for Bombay knows it well. A glance at the programme, which is to some extent indicated in another column, will, however, show that the entertainment is no ordinary one even for Harmston's. The Circus arrived in Bombay yesterday after a most successful stay in Calcutta. An idea of the popularity which is gained in that city may be gathered from the fact that on the occasion of the last performance people were turned away owing to lack of sitting accommodation. To enumerate the artistes who will take part in the programme is unnecessary. There are, however, upwards of forty performers, and the "Star" turn will be given by the Valdares who have never been seen in India before their present visit. They will give an exhibition of trick cycling which is stated to be quite without equal, and their act will doubtless prove an immense attraction. Of equestrians, acrobats, and comedians Harmstons have secured the best and those who are in search of a pleasant way of spending an evening could hardly do better than to wend their way down to the Maidan to-night.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT MURZBANABAD.

MURZBANABAD, the new name given to Andheri town, with the sanction of Government, in recognition of the valuable services rendered in developing and beautifying it by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., had put on a very gay and festive appearance on Sunday in connection with the fifth annual celebration of its inauguration. The inauguration ceremony was performed five years ago, under the most favourable auspices, in the presence of Mr. R. P. Barrow, then Collector of Thana, since when a number of beautiful suburban residences have been built, a more costly and extensive railway station has been erected, and a charitable hospital has been opened in the new town, and its water supply materially improved.

At the commencement of the celebration on Sunday, a "jussan" or thanksgiving service was performed in "Bago-Bahar," Mr. Murzban's bungalow, with due solemnity. The road from the railway station to "Bago-Bahar" was decorated with flags, bunting, and festoons of evergreens, and in the evening was illuminated with arches and pyramids of white and coloured lights. With the assistance of several Kitson's lamps the bungalow and its vicinity were made bright, affording to the native residents of Salsette a spectacle which they seldom looked upon in their lives. A string band played for the amusement of the guests, who were cordially welcomed by Mr. Murzban and his grand-daughters. The "jussan" ceremony was conducted under the superintendence of Ervad Sorabjee Edaljee Ranjee, in the presence of a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, the bulk of whom had gone over from Bombay. At the conclusion of the "jussan" ceremony Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak addressed the assembly, eloquently eulogising the services which Mr. Murzban had rendered for a number of years in beautifying and developing the town which worthily bore his name. Mr. Katrak expressed thanks to the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for providing, at a cost of over a lakh of rupees, a new station, waiting rooms, an over bridge, etc. Mr. Katrak assured Mr. Murzban that in the same way that his name had been perpetuated in Andheri by naming the town after him, the entire Parsee community were prepared to recognise in a substantial manner the great and valuable services he had rendered to them, whether as a skilful engineer, a respected citizen or as a leading Zoroastrian gentleman who had collected lakhs of rupees and built cheap residential quarters for poor Parsees, and who had found employment for many hundreds of poor Parsees. Several other addresses were delivered at the conclusion of which Mr. Murzban tendered his acknowledgments in suitable terms. At 7 p.m the guests adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, where the toasts of Mr. Murzban and his family, and of prosperity to Murzbanabad, were proposed and cordially accepted. The proceeding terminated with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

GREAT PREACHERS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The "if" is not entirely gratuitous, because Nonconformity keeps adapting itself rapidly to altered circumstances, and a time like the present might be chosen as expedient for new departures. A remarkable instance of this volatility is to be seen at the King's Weigh House Congregational Chapel, where a new Scotch minister (of all people) has tamed the fiery crest of Nonconformity to a thorough going liturgical service with prescribed prayers and a whole series of original and alternative litanies. Dr. John Hunter, the author of these innovations, and the owner, none the less, of an uncompromisingly Caledonian aspect and accent, is one of the most interesting of recent recruits to the London Nonconformist pulpit. He neither soothes his congregation with doctrinal emollients nor thrills them with fireworks of phraseology. Indeed, he is a very John Knox, of a scold, hammering his hearers twice a day into "conviction of sin." And by all appearances they seem relish it.

To say that Wesleyanism is very hard hit by the death of Mr. Price Hughes is to express very moderately indeed the effect of that bereavement. The Connexion is still fortunate enough to possess, however, one of the most powerful evangelists of the day in Mr. Mark Guy Pearse; and in the case of the Rev. W. L. Watkinson, an ex-president of the Conference, the art of a really consummate preacher is conspicuously heightened by the virtue of humour.

The "show" preacher of Nonconformity seems to be at present Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who is concurrently one of the most prolific journalists of the day. Dr. Nicoll has all the non-physical qualities which make for pulpit greatness, including a profound knowledge of critical theology, a perfect mastery of expression and an idealism which is all the keener for its repression beneath the daily burden of newspaper work. That he should preach the funeral sermon at the City Temple was one of Dr. Parker's express wishes, and the incident is significant of the prestige which the editor of the "British Weekly" enjoys in Nonconformist circles.

The mantle of Cardinal Manning still hangs in suspension over the Roman Catholic Church in London. Perhaps it will descend upon some member of the chapter in the new cathedral.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

HANDICAPS.

Pony Hurdles.—9 furlongs. Freetrade 11 8, Wink 11 3 Aima 10 13, Beryl 10 8, Optical 9 13, and Good Bay 9 7.

The Sandow Stakes.—5 furlongs. Harpest 9 8, Gunflo 9 4, Spark 8 13, Victory 8 13, Fuselo 8 12, Fitzeres 8 11, Indabha 8 10, Amaresa 8 3, Orion 7 13, Fir Up 7 10, Dart 7 4, The Earl 7 3, Response 6 10, Bushy Park 6 10, Overture 6 2, and Lady Smith 11 6 0.

Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

The Chinchpogoly Stakes.—9 furlongs. Chungez 9 6, Mahkoom 9 3, Turkish Flag 11 8 6, Eroman 8, Wild Fox 7 11, Shaheen 7 10, Muskateer 7 9, and silverman 6 7 2.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Coorla Plate.—6 furlongs. Hakum 9 5, Arabistan 9 3, Artist 8 11, Young Kohinoor 8 9, Alexis 8 6, Young Taiseer 8 5, Trah 8 1, Dispute 8 1, Silver Fox 7 8, Regret 7 1, King Edward 7 1, Sar Lumal 6 8, and Sikandaber 6 4.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 2lbs.

The Marine Line Plate.—6 furlongs. Shaiboob 9 3, Governor 3 10, Paleface 8 8, Huddal 8 3, Hypocrite 7 5 and Shelter 7 0.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 21st January, 1903.

AT Southwark Police-court, a working-man lodger, who admitted owing rent, complained to Mr. Plowden that his landlady "exempted" him from going to his rooms, and would not allow him to have his furniture.—The Magistrate: Couldn't you get over her?—Applicant: No, I tried twice, but she stood in the doorway and "barred" me with her arms.—Magistrate: Try it once more, you'll find a woman always yields in the end.—A woman with two blackened eyes said she had been assaulted by three people.—Mr. Plowden: Have a summons against the three, if you can divide the two black eyes among them.—A man alleged that his sister-in-law detained his clean clothes.—The Magistrate: Go to your brother and tell him to tell his wife to give up your clean clothes, with the emphasis on the clean.—A nice-looking old woman from the workhouse was charged with refractory conduct. It was admitted that she was drunk when she returned from a holiday.—Mr. Plowden: Go back to the workhouse with all its privileges.

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

"We may as well shut up shop" he said. "The only point of hope is on the question of speed. We can't compete at the price of 5d. a word. This hope is likely to prove delusive. On the point of speed the Marconi system has a great advantage over the cables in that he can maintain the same rate of speed over long distances as over short."

"And is it not a fact that so great is the cost of copper, the new Pacific cable which is supposed to represent the latest practise has only been designed for a speed of twenty words a minute, whereas the much older Transatlantic cables give a higher rate of speed?"

"To have had a higher rate of speed on the new Pacific cable would have made it prohibitively expensive," was the reply.

"An ordinary Marconi station for ship telegraphy, with a range of about 100 miles, costs about £1,000. The station established in Canada, capable of communicating over 2,000 miles, is said to have cost about £16,000.

A short line of cable which can be worked at a speed of twenty words a minute costs £70 or 80 a mile; but a cable 2,000 miles in length which can be worked at the same speed costs over £300 a mile.

SIR W. PREECE'S VIEWS.

Some remarkable statements were made by Sir William Preece to a representative of the "St. James's Gazette". The eminent electrician poohpoohs the idea that wireless telegraphy will ever seriously compete with the cables. In the first place, he said, there is a want of reliability in connection with wireless telegraphy. It is possible to tap every wireless message. To my own knowledge, that stations were tapped, and I have not the slightest doubt that tapping is possible at every station.

Another obstacle to wireless telegraphy being largely used for commercial purposes is the low rate of speed at which messages under such a system can be transmitted as compared with the cables.

"Over the new Atlantic cables messages can be sent at the rate of 100 words a minute."

This is certainly an extraordinary statement, as thirty words a minute is considered a good speed by the cable companies themselves, owing to the resistance which is always set up in a cable.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Maomoobandas Ramjee, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and the Municipal Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

BOAT FOR TULSI LAKE.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter to the Committee, informing them that he had sanctioned the purchase, from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, of a new boat for the Tulsi Lake at a cost of Rs. 507, which was the lowest of the three quotations received.

It was resolved to record the Commissioner's letter.

PURCHASE OF TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, who stated that he had sanctioned the purchase of 5,000 teakwood sleepers at a cost of Rs. 1,850 from Mr. Rahim Bhanji, which was the lowest of the six tenders received, and of 2,000 teakwood sleepers from Mr. Ramchundra Bhickseth for Rs. 775, which was the lowest of the five tenders received. These sleepers, the Commissioner stated, were required for the tram rails on the Tansa pipe line.

The letter was recorded.

SUPPLY OF COAL.

On the recommendation of the Executive Engineer the Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Furdoonjee Framjee and Sons for the supply of coal during the year 1903-1904; and of the tender of Messrs Rustomjee Ardeshir and Co., for landing, carting, weighing and stacking all deliveries of coal during the ensuing year.

BURSTS IN THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Deputy Executive Engineer reported to the Committee that another burst occurred on Sunday last on the 32-in. main at about 7 o'clock in the morning at a point nearly half a mile north of Kurla Station. He had the necessary steps taken at once for the repair, which was accomplished, and the water again turned on at 6-40 p.m. This burst was, as in all other recent cases, due to corrotion, a piece about six feet long blowing out of the underside of the pipe. The minimum thickness of sound metal at the point of fracture was only 5-32. It was further stated that burst were becoming increasingly frequent on this main, the last having occurred little more than a fortnight ago.

The report was recorded.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

Austin Mr J M
Adam and Lt W S
Bromley Mr H T
Barrett Mr R A
Barnes Mr C B
Bowler Mr J
Bushell Mr C L
Bellilios Hon E R
Birdi Capt
Bummer Mr
Bell Miss
Cunningham Capt and Mrs and 2 Infants
Cameron Capt and Mrs and child
Cooper Miss M E
Campbell Miss A
Can Mrs and 4 children
Daly Mr and Mrs W H
Daniell Miss
Drummond Mr E R
DeLabilliere Capt
Daly Mr
Donner Lieut C R
Down Mr
Dazian Mr and Mrs H
Dorst Maj
De Courcy Lieut Hon
Evans Mr A S
Evans Lieut and Mrs and infant
Ford Mr A D
Fairbairn, Miss J
Flowerden Mr S P
Grove Miss
Gubbins, Capt and Mrs
Gilbert Mr R
Gleson Mr C
Gore Mrs B
Gilliford Mr E W
Howell Miss E D
Howell, Capt and Mrs L R
Hutchins Mr C H
Haines, Mr A
Hannay Mr R
Hopkins Capt and Mrs
Hamilton 2nd Lt E G
Hayman Mr and Mrs
Hithouse Miss
Howard Miss
Hooper Lieut J C
Hyde, Miss
Holland Mr T H
Hains Miss
Irvine Mr and Mrs and child
Hutchings, Lt-Col and Mrs and child
Jackson, Mr J A
Kanlock Mr R
Kinmins Miss
Keatings Mr S A
Kurander Mr and Mrs
Kensalar Mrs and Miss
Lewis Mrs P
Leversidge Mr E H
Louis Professor
Lister Mrs and child
Lloyd Mr and Mrs A
Manley Mr and Mrs
Mitchell Mr D
Masefield Capt
Mareh Mr T E
Martin Mr and Mrs E P
Midgley Miss
McIntyre Rev and Mrs and infant
Morland Lieut H
Miller Mr R
Nicholls Mr and Mrs
Nicholls Miss
Nicholls Mr
O'Reilly Mr T
Ostermeyer Mr and Mrs
Power Mrs
Pawson Mr J L
Poncet Miss
Proudfoot Mrs
Pierrepont Mr E G
Pilgrim Major and Mrs
Russell Mr P
Rundel Sir and Lady A
Rendel Mr
Rees Miss
Riddell Col and Mrs W H
Rivington Mr J R
Russell Mr and Mrs S and infant
Rawlins Mr F H
Roll Mrs E
Roberson Miss
Rose Mrs H
Rawlins Mrs E
Robins Miss
Robertson Capt J C
Stewart Genl
Spragg Mrs child and infant
Snell Mr W E
Smyth Mr S W
Surtles Mr R S
Sprawson Mr and Mrs C A
Scough Mr B
Stuart Miss
Scott Miss
Strattou Mr T B
Sarab Mr and Mrs
Sands Mr and Mrs
Skene 2nd Lt A F
Turner Mr R A
Thomson Col E J
Tweedie, 2nd-Lieut
Turner Maj D
Treadby Miss E E
Trevor Hon A H
Tyndall 2nd Lt W S
Vignon Mr A
Velnsto Mr and Mrs A
Von Hoffman Baron
Villiers Mrs and infant
Woodward Mr E A
Wilson Mrs and Miss and 2 children
Wigglesworth Mr A
Williams Miss
Wagon Lt and Mrs J W
Walsh Maj J H
Weallens Mrs and 2 infants
Walferston Mr and Mrs
Way Miss K
Willcocks Mr and Mrs J
Willcocks Mis
Wood Miss A E
Weber C L
Young Mrs J D

"TATTERSALL'S," the great betting institution of Greater Britain, has successfully defied the efforts of the Commonwealth Government to suppress it. It was thought that the decision of the Commonwealth Postmaster-General to deliver no letters or telegrams containing remittances to "Tattersall's" would prevent the gigantic business being continued, but the conductors of the money-making institution have easily outmanœuvred the Federal Government. They now openly advertise the arrangements under which moneys in future can be sent them through certain banks and carrying agents. The only result of the action of the Commonwealth has been to transfer the many thousands of pounds formerly paid to the Post Office into the coffers of the banks. During the late Melbourne Cup festival "Tattersall's Sweeps" did as big a business as ever.

CROWN PRINCESS'S FLIGHT.

AFRAID OF BEING PLACED IN AN ASYLUM.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

A Reuter telegram from Geneva says:—The Crown Princess of Saxony has officially issued a statement to the effect that she has decided not to return to the Prince. She will not return either to Germany or to Austria before the solution of the difficulties at present existing with regard to the dissolution of her marriage, as she is persuaded that if she returned to either of these countries she would be declared as suffering from mental trouble and would be confined in a lunatic asylum. She declares herself fortunate in being under the protection of the Swiss laws.

The Archduke Leopold Ferdinand declares that he has arrived in Switzerland in order to accompany his sister, and to protect and help her according to his powers in his present grave difficulties. He confirms the report that his sister and he will not leave Geneva before the question has been definitely settled.

In two letters written from Geneva to her intimate friend, Princess Theresa of Bavaria, the Crown Princess of Saxony complains bitterly of her treatment at the Saxon Court, where she was the whole time subjected to the strictest supervision. Her Royal Highness says that the official statements concerning her departure are as far from accuracy as is public gossip.

VIEWS OF THE SAXON COURT.

The Vienna "Fremdenblatt" sent a member of its staff to Dresden, and he obtained from an official quarter there the following information as to the views of the Saxon Government regarding the Crown Princess:—

The Saxon Court has not yet been officially informed of the whereabouts of the Crown Princess, nor got any sign of life from her. The Court well knows that she went a roundabout way to Geneva, intending to proceed to Mentone. For this reason, the beginning of negotiations with her has not as yet been possible. Her return to her former position is excluded, but it is still a question whether a complete dissolution of the marriage will be possible. At the Ministry of the Royal House the steps to be taken to guard the interests of the Saxon Court are being considered; but only after the conclusion of negotiations with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Austrian Court, and the Princess herself will the Ministry be in a position to make proposals. The Crown Prince is much affected by the affair. The statement that the Saxon Court has already applied to the Pope for the formal separation of the couple is incorrect, but the possibility is not excluded that such a step will be taken at some future time.

The "Fremdenblatt" learns further that the Crown Princess's flight was preceded by several attempts on her part to leave the Saxon Court, but reconciliation with the Crown Prince was always brought about. It is also said that, besides her valuable jewels, the Princess took with her a considerable sum of money. During her last scene with her husband she declared that she had taken care not to be at the mercy of the Saxon Court.

STATEMENT BY THE TUTOR.

Andre Giron has addressed a letter from Geneva to his relatives at Brussels (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent), stating that the Crown Princess of Saxony fell in love with him several months ago, and that they decided together to take flight. The Princess will endeavour to obtain a divorce and marry her lover. Giron adds that he intends arriving in Brussels at the beginning of January. The young man is described as very romantic and adventurous. His family endeavoured to dissuade him from the course he has taken, but he disregarded their advice.

M. Andre Giron publishes, in the "Petit Bleu" of Brussels, an account of his flight with the Princess. M. Giron, who is only twenty-three, was born at Ghent, his parents being Belgians of Russian descent. It appears that he obtained the post of French tutor at the Saxon Court through the recommendation of Count Wallwitz, German Minister at Brussels. The Crown Princess complained frequently to him of her husband's brutality, and the two speedily drifted into intimacy. The Crown Prince Frederick August learned of his misfortune through an intercepted letter addressed by M. Giron to the Princess, but their relations were first discovered by the Baroness Fretsch, and confirmed by all the Ladies in Waiting. M. Giron was obliged to leave Dresden. The Crown Princess at once decided to accompany him, and the plan of their flight was concerted between them. The rest of the story is known.

M. GIRON'S HOPE.

In the course of an interview with the special correspondent of the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," now in Geneva, M. Giron said the intention of the Crown Princess to proceed to Mentone had been abandoned, as her Royal Highness feared that an attempt would be made to obtain her extradition. Absolutely her only regret in connection with her departure from Saxony was that she was obliged to leave her children behind her. M. Giron declared that all the arrangements for the flight were made by the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand.

"I am hopeful," added the tutor, "that it will be possible for me to marry the Princess, but I am quite aware that it will be difficult to obtain a divorce on the annulment of her Royal Highness's ill-starred union." From another source it is learned that the Princess's personal jewellery which she took with her is worth only 150,000 marks.

ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD'S PLIGHT.

The "Wiener Abendpost," the evening edition of the official "Gazette," announces that the Emperor of Austria, at the request of the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, has accepted his renunciation of his position and rank as Archduke, and given him permission to bear the name of Leopold Wölfling. His Majesty has also ordered his name to be struck off the list of Knights of the Golden Fleece and the Army List.

Such an official publication is entirely a new departure, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent in Vienna. When the Archduke John renounced his rank his name was merely crossed out of the various lists, and a declaration was made in the House of Peers. The haste with which this edict is made public is probably explained by the bitterness felt over the whole affair in the highest quarters. It is also intended, perhaps to exclude the possibility of the Archduke going back on his resolution. He is thus thrown upon legal aid as regards obtaining material help, and has been informed that he now lives under the ordinary Austrian Civil Code. His claim to Johann Orth's heritage is met by the assertion that until legal proof is obtained of the latter's death the testament remains unopened, and cannot be acted upon. In this affair some move will probably be made very shortly, as it is believed that the pecuniary resources of the Archduke and his sister are almost exhausted.

The German Government, the correspondent understands, confidently inquired whether the Swiss authorities were willing to expel the Crown Princess, but the reply was in the negative. Professor Giron receives daily menacing letters from Germany, and anonymous persons threaten his assassination, as he has brought such misfortune upon Saxony.

The Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, in company with his mistress, Fraulein Adamovics, has left Geneva for Montreux. According to one version the actress and the Crown Princess quarrelled; according to another the Archduke and his companion left Geneva on the advice of Maître Lachenal, the Crown Princess's lawyer, who considered that negotiations with the Princess's family would thus be made much easier.

In an interview with the correspondent of "Die Zeit" at Montreux the Archduke is stated to have said:—

I have demanded from the Emperor the further payment of my allowance, and should it be refused I am determined to take legal steps. The Emperor requires my formal renunciation in writing, which, however, I have not yet given. I therefore still enjoy all my rights as a member of the Imperial House."

From these expressions it may be concluded (says the "Standard's" correspondent in Vienna) that the Archduke will only formally give up his rights as a member of the Imperial family if his monetary demands are complied with. The interviewer adds that he gained the impression that the Archduke is not in a great hurry to marry, and that "Herr Leopold Wölfling" finally declared his intention of becoming captain of a merchant vessel, as John Orth, his uncle, did; but had made no definite decision as yet in that respect.

Vienna, Monday.—A "Neue Freie Presse" telegram from Salzburg says that the Archduke Leopold has, in a communication to the Emperor, resigned all his rights of succession to which the Emperor has agreed. The Archduke has proceeded to Zurich, and has demanded means of support from the Imperial Court. The application has been refused without a definite and unconditional renunciation of all the Archduke's rights to the family fortune. Negotiations continue.—Central News.

"A SIMPLE CITIZEN."

Paris, Dec. 27.—A representative of the "Matin" has had an interview with the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, who said he had fully decided not to return to Austria, but to live as a simple citizen of whatever country he may choose. "I give up everything," he declared; "I renounce everything. I do not wish to be an Archduke. I wish even to change my name and to live in my own way like an ordinary citizen." The Archduke recounted the steps taken to induce him and his sister, the Crown Princess, to return to their family, and their refusal, and added that they would not in future listen directly to any messenger, but would let their solicitor answer for them.

The Archduke and his sister will each go their own way under the protection of the Swiss law. "In any case," he continued "I now consider myself a private individual, absolutely a stranger to any form of etiquette and free from the annoyances of official life. Henceforth Austria, Saxony, the pomp and circumstance of Courts do not exist for me, I am content, and I intend to remain content and free to do as I please. Such is my plan. It is as good as any other.—Reuter.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD.

What a person in a high position, and very intimate with the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, relates to the "Neue Freie Presse" about the character and life of Archduke Leopold helps to explain recent occurances, and his renunciation in particular. He says:—

"There is no doubt for anyone intimately acquainted with the family of the Grand Duke of Tuscany that the flight of the Crown Princess was exclusively due to her brother Leopold's influence. Whatever may have happened at the Saxon Court, and between the Princess and her husband, it was originally certainly not her intention to produce an eclat. The Archduke Leopold has the greatest influence over his sister, and the carrying out of a step of such consequence is quite in harmony with his Radical views. Archduke Leopold Ferdinand is a very intelligent man, but somewhat eccentric, whimsical in a high degree, and difficult to manage. A prominent feature of his character is irony and sarcasm. He has in this way given much displeasure to officers of high rank, and this is the only cause why, in spite of his jovial and agreeable manner, he has made no friends in the army. While at Iglau he was constantly in conflict with the commander of the regiment. Thus one day he went out riding disguised as a lady, in company of another officer, and was seen and recognised by his commanding officer, who, of course, took him to task. He hates etiquette, loves free and easy manners, and has always had little intercourse with the aristocracy, much preferring lively young people of the middle class. The Archduke, having no independent means, had to depend upon his allowance as a member of the Imperial family and his officer's pay. As he gave no more than about a third of his annual income to his mistress, and spent very little upon himself, he may have laid aside a small sum during the last few years—100,000 kronen at the utmost. His pecuniary situation will therefore compel him soon to decide how he can find a livelihood."

PRINCE'S PETITION FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

The following official announcement was made in Dresden on December 30.

"The Crown Prince having declared his intention to have the conjugal differences which have arisen with the Crown Princess settled by judicial process a special court, composed of seven judges, has been appointed by the King for this purpose. The petition will be for the dissolution of the matrimonial union."

This translation of the official announcement is sent by Reuter's Agency. The "Times" correspondent says that the suit will be for judicial separation.

According to the "Cologne Gazette" the dissolution of the civil marriage will be easily effected in Dresden, but the Pope will be unable to grant an ecclesiastical divorce. It is true that Leo XIII. divorced the Prince and Princess of Monaco shortly after his accession to the Pontifical chair. But his decision was subjected to very severe criticism at the time, and he has since proclaimed the principle of equal treatment for high and low, rich and poor, within the pale of the Church. According to Roman ecclesiastical law a second marriage contracted by either the Crown Prince or the Crown Princess of Saxony would not be valid.

Regarding the Crown Prince, who recently broke his leg when on a shooting expedition near Salzburg, the "Dresdener Journal" states that the bandages have been removed from the injured limb and that the fracture is now completely healed. The Crown Prince will, however, have to undergo a course of baths and massage for several weeks.

It now appears (says the Brussels correspondent of the "Times") that the packet containing the jewels of the Crown Princess of Saxony, although delayed en route, was returned to the sender.

The Swiss Federal Council have not yet received any diplomatic communications, from Germany with regard to an eventual claim upon the person of the Crown Princess of Saxony, based upon a supposed state of insanity or upon the legal right of her husband to oblige her to return to her home. Should such a claim be made (says a Berne telegram to the "Standard") the affair would be submitted to the Civil Court of Geneva, and in case of an appeal to the Federal Tribunal.

A RECORD CRUISER.

NEW VESSEL TO EXCEL IN GUN POWER AND SPEED.

His Majesty's first-class armoured cruiser Duke of Edinburgh has just been commenced in Pembroke Dockyard.

This vessel, the first to be designed by the new Constructor, Mr. Philip Watts, is one of two armoured cruisers provided for in the Navy Estimates of 1902-3. The Duke of Edinburgh will be the most heavily gunned, the swiftest, and the most completely protected cruiser in the Royal Navy.

As to speed, it is stated at Pembroke that under favourable circumstances this is anticipated to exceed twenty-six knots. The fastest cruiser afloat is the Drake, which has recently made twenty-four knots on trial.

It is in respect of her armament that the Duke of Edinburgh will present the most novel features. Her main armament will consist of six 27-ton 9·2in. guns of the newest type. Hitherto no British cruiser has carried more than two of these weapons—one for bow and the other for stern chasing. In the new cruiser one of the 9·2in. guns will be mounted in a barbette forward and one aft. The remaining four will be placed on the upper deck in a central battery under shields.

The auxiliary armament will consist of ten of the latest pattern 6in. quick-firing guns, three 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, two three-pounder quick-firing guns will be mounted on each side, and between them, at intervals, there will be four 303 Maxims.

The particulars of the new cruiser are as follows:—Length 480 feet, Beam 74 feet, Displacement 13,500 tons, I. H. P. 23,500 Speed (estimated) 25·20 knots. We understand that the internal economy will differ materially from that found in any previous ship. The shell rooms are to be situated immediately under the guns, and each will be fitted with cordite cupboards. Below these will be the coal bunkers. Although the displacement tonnage of the Duke of Edinburgh is less than that of the Drake, being 13,500 tons as compared with 14,100 tons, there is an increase in the weight of shot which may be fired per minute of from 15,340lbs. to 17,120lbs., and in the total muzzle energy from 706,720 to 828,800 foot tons. These satisfactory offensive and defensive qualities have not been attained at the expense of speed.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

804-02—Mulee C and V—Bachu Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Kt, and another—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.

182-02—Framjee and D—Ali M Nensey vs Karrimbhai Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M and Wadia and G.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sittaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

33-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehtvabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co. and B. K. and

WRITERS AND READERS.

Nothing can yet be said as to a biography of Archbishop Temple, but it is taken for granted that there will be an adequate one. He was so striking a personality that much will depend on the selection of his biographer. Materials should be plentiful.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson, whom we know both as golfer and author, has written a golf novel. It is a story of love and character on the golf links of St. Andrews in old days. "Bert Edwards, Golf Caddie" it is called, and there, in the title, is the hero. Mr. Murray promises the story.

"Truth," the novel which Zola finished just before his death, will appear in English next month. It is, Messrs. Chatto say, a long book, but Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has nearly finished the translation of it. It does not appear that Zola has made any progress with the story, "Justice," which was to follow "Truth" and complete this particular series.

There is no heroic poem in the world, Carlyle has written, but has at bottom a biography the life of a man. An American, Mr. Frederic Stanhope Hill, takes this saying to express the underlying idea of a book which Messrs. Putnam are publishing. It tells the story of twenty-six ships that have become historic in the annals of the United States Navy. Some of the vessels which played so remarkable a part on the Confederate side during the Civil War are included. Mr. Stanhope Hill saw service with Farragut, and to his memory he dedicates the book. It is well illustrated.

Our Benevolent Feudalism is certainly an alluring title for a book dealing with the subject of Trusts. It is one of the many economic studies which come to us from America. Its purpose is to show, by an examination of the facts, how society groups itself again into the ranks of lord, agent, and underling. We are told that the new industrial magnates are solid in their opposition to encroachments of the commonalty as were the mediæval barons, and they are generous and benevolent to keep the democracy content. The book is by Mr. W. J. Ghent, and Messrs. Macmillan will publish it

Nelson and Lady Hamilton are the two most interesting figures in a book about the Naples revolution of 1799, which Mr. Murray will publish this month. It is by Signora Giglioli, an English lady by birth, who explains to us its scope. She has sought to gather, from the ample Italian literature, that side of the drama of 1799 which English literature has been apt to ignore. What with contemporary evidence, letters and diaries, the chief actors in it are brought very near to the reader. The authoress deals not only with those who figured, one way or another, in the revolution, but with the condition of the kingdom of Naples at the time.

What sort of place was London a thousand years ago, what did it look like? Mr. W. R. Lethaby, a keen and informed student of London history, has written a book which seeks, so far as may be, to answer that question. He calls it London Before the Conquest, and quotes, as indicating its spirit, these ancient lines:—

Now would I fain
In wordys playn,
Some honoure sayen,
And bring to mynde
Of that auncient cytie
That so goodly is to se.

Messrs. Macmillan are publishing the volume.

During the year now begun Mr. Dent proposes to make some noteworthy additions to his well-known series, the Temple Classics. Mention has been made here of Mr. Fairfax Taylor's new version of the Æneid, and following it will come these volumes:—History of the Peloponnesi War of Thucydides, in Mr. Richard Crawley's rendering; a new translation of Plato's Republic by Mr. W. H. D. Rouse; Goldsmith's Essays, edited by Mr. Austin Dobson—completing the set of Goldsmith in this series; Fanny Burney's Evelina; the Lays of Ancient Rome, edited by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton; and the Manoeion in Lady Gnest's translation, edited by professor Williams, of St. David's College, Lampeter.

An addition is about to be made to the series of English classics which Mr. A. W. Pollard edits, in library size, for Messrs. Macmillan. This volume consists of Hazlitt's Characters of Shakespeare's Plays and his lectures on the English poets. The Characters were published in 1817, the lectures in the following year. In 1819 came Hazlitt's lectures on English comic writers, and in 1821 those on the dramatic literature of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Mr. Pollard recalls these facts whilst noting that in the opinion of some good critics the volumes issued thus rapidly were Hazlitt at his best. Nowhere he adds, is his excellence more sustained or his judgment less warped by his rather numerous prejudices.

The most entertaining Christmas card which Mr Dent has received was not addressed to himself but to Oliver Wendell Holmes, Esq., care of his firm. Saving that names are here mercifully omitted it readas follows:—"In the December number of —— I notice a paragraph faying that you have written a book entitled The Breakfast Table Series. Will you permit me to ask if you would care to have anything from your pen published in ——? If so we should be very pleased to be allowed to read any contributions from you with a view to publication in this magazine." It could hardly have occurred to Mr. Dent that his delightful Christmas-gift edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes would be responsible for this wunderful epistle.

Dr. A. S. Murra, the keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, has long been engaged on a work dealing with the sculptures of the Parthenon. It is now ready to appear, and the interest attaching to it is well indicated in Dr. Murray's remark:—When the Parthenon stood forth complete on the Acropolis of Athens, in or about the year 438 B.C., there was no other building in the whole of Greece comparable even in the mere extent and verity of its sculptures. As a starting point for his book Dr. Murray took some lectures on the sculptures of the Parthenon which he addressed to the students of the Royal Academy several years ago. It is being published by Mr. John Murray, with a very complete series of illustrations, as becomes the subject under treatment.

Bric-a-Brac.—Mr. Austin Dobson has added a map of St. James's Park as it was of old to a second edition of his Side-walk Studies, which will appear at once.—The discussion in reference to Sir Horace Rumbold's reminiscences has probably helped the circulation of his book. At all events Mr. Arnold reports that it is going into a third edition.—Half the set of the library Hazlitt that Messrs. Waller and Glover are editing for Mr. Dent will be completed with volume six, which is almost ready. It contains the Table-Talk and Mr. Northcote's Conversations.—The autobiography of Edward Everett Hale, which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish, contains reminiscences of Longfellow, Oliver Wendel, Holmes, Abraham Lincoln, and General Grant. —An edition of Dr. William Turner's treatise, De Avibus, printed at Cologne in 1544, is announced by the Cambridge University Press. Mr A. H. Evans has translated and edited it. —Miss Sarah Tytler has written a novel entitled In Clarissa's Day, and Messrs. Chatto will publish it next week. It refers, of course, to the period of Richardson's Clarissa. —Another novel which will appear soon is called The Queen's Quandary, is by Mr. Samuel Gordon, and will be published by Messrs. Sands.

Mr. Kipling's one book of 1902, his "Just So Stories" with illustrations by himself, is also already famous. It is in a prevailing fashion of nursery books; and has been twice blessed in that it has furnished the occasion for aquite admirable parody in 'Punch.' It is not wise to compare it, as some folk persists in doing, with "The Jungle Books." Mr. Barrie also has concerned himself with the nursery, and "The Little White Bird" exhibits Sentimental Tommy as an old bachelor preoccupied with the perambulator and such matters. Mr. Barrie, as is his foible, sometimes skirts perilously near the silly, and when the old bachelor sentimentalises over the baby boy's little braces, the reader who shrinks from all suspicion of slobber begins to feel uncomfortable. But for all this, and barring one impossible chapter, "The Little White Bird" with all its whimsies is a book of rare charm and a book of genius.

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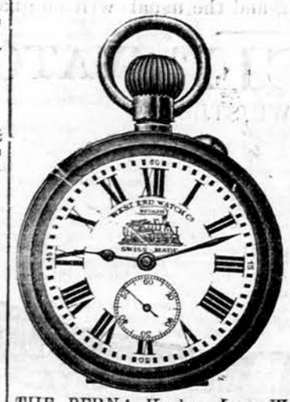

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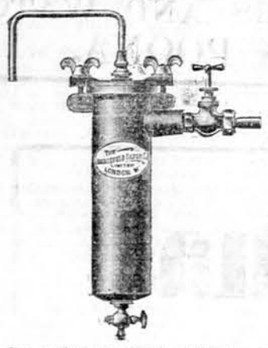

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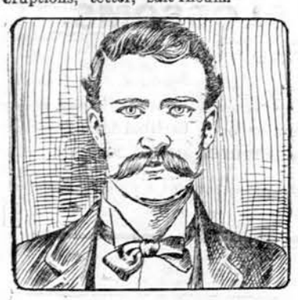

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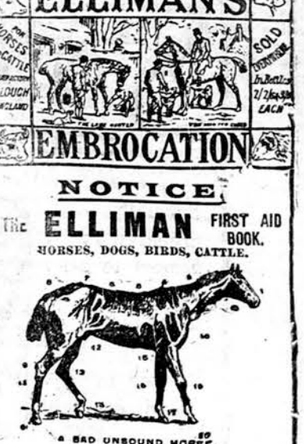

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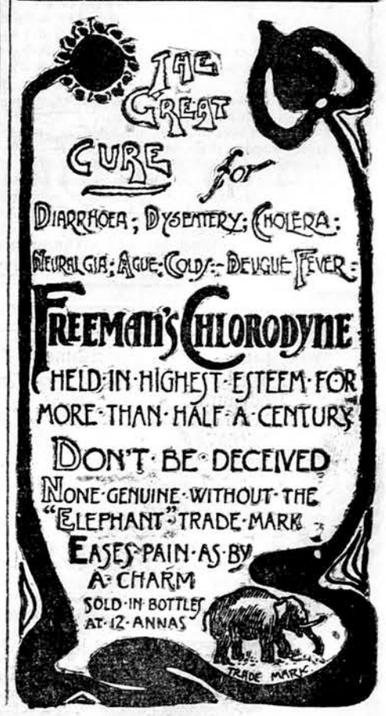
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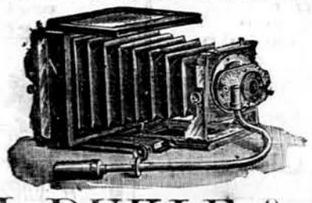

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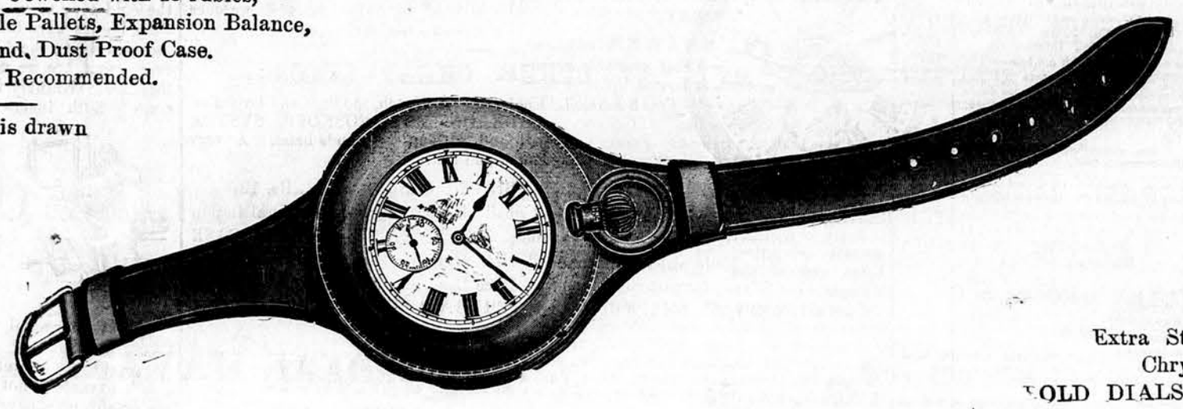

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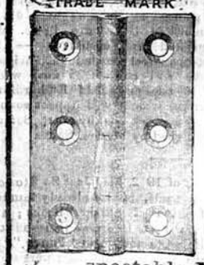

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